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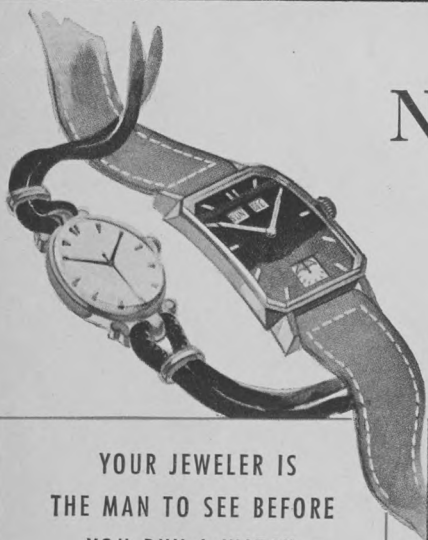


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Photo by Eva Luoma

THE *Country* GUIDE

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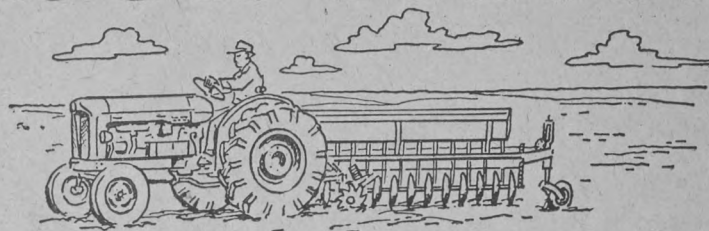
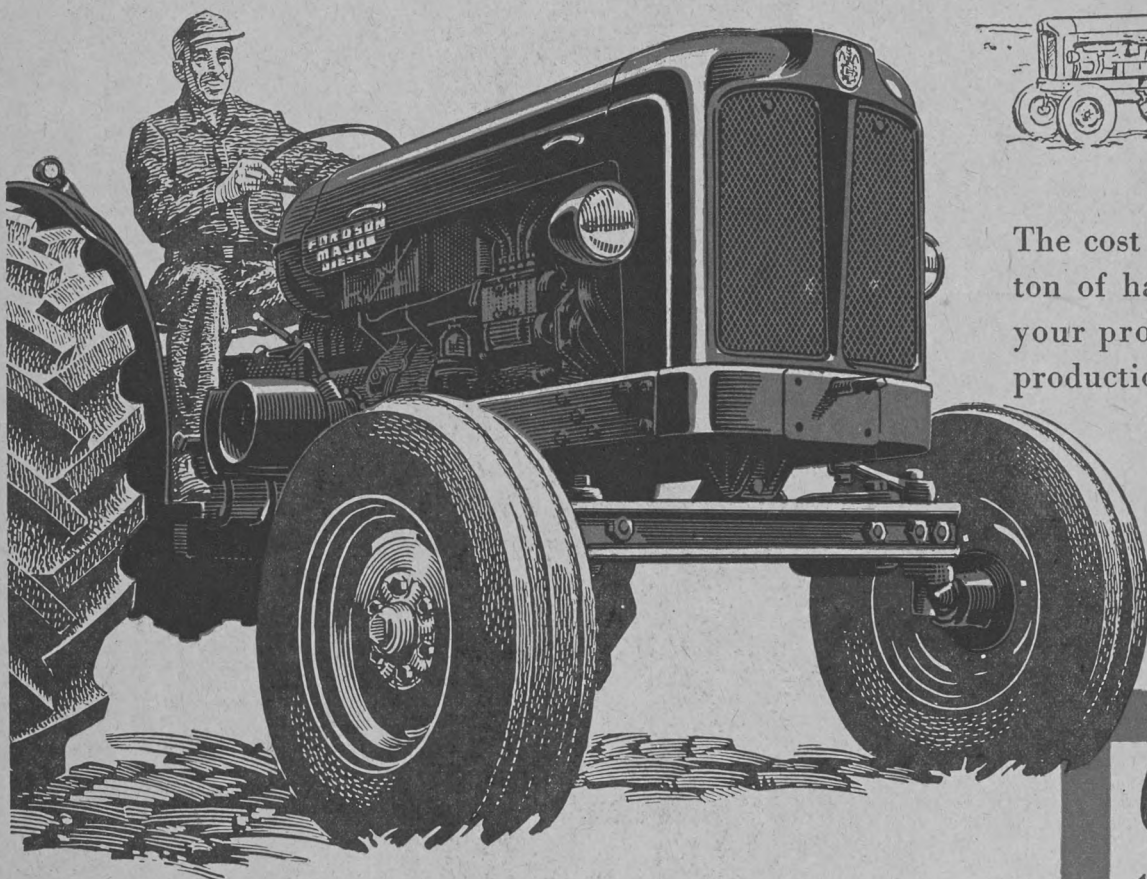


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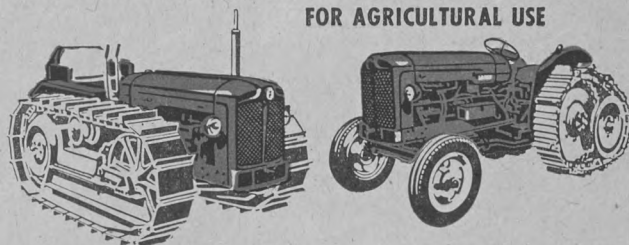


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Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

THE last major speech in the House of Commons by Prime Minister Mackenzie King was on the subject of the National Capital Plan. It was perhaps characteristic of Mr. King, who all through his public life had been content to make haste slowly, that he was talking with enthusiasm of a project, the main outlines of which could hardly take shape within 25 years, and with many of its details necessarily spread over the greater portion of a century.

Mr. King lived to see work begun on the first specific item in the new plans for reshaping Canada's capital—a bridge over the Rideau Canal, which bears his name. Had he lived a little longer, he might have begun to wonder whether his dream was to be realized as smoothly as he had hoped. The best laid plans of prime ministers and architects gang aft agley.

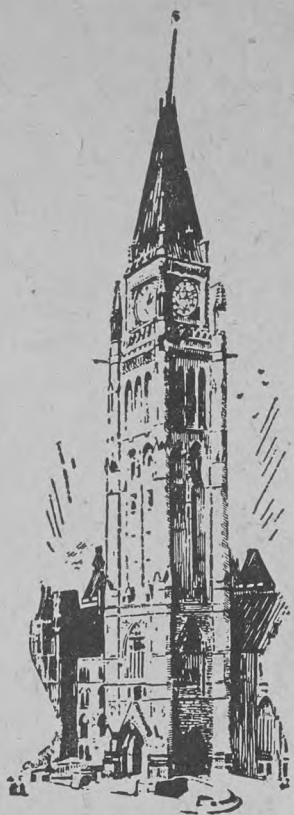
Formal plans for the national capital area—taking in Ottawa, Hull and several other municipalities and counties on both sides of the Ottawa River—actually go back to about 1913. They were twice interrupted by war. When the present master plan was completed in 1948—the plan to which the name of the French architect Jacques Greber is attached—the capital region still resembled a strikingly handsome man in need of a shave and haircut, and washing behind the ears.

The National Capital Plan concerns all Canadian citizens because they have some investment in it as taxpayers. Whether they contribute more to it than the citizens of Ottawa as federal taxpayers do to public works elsewhere in Canada, I haven't tried to figure out. But they have some reason to feel impatient when Ottawa City Council, or any other municipality directly concerned, balks when faced with its own share of the responsibility for a plan in which the whole nation may some day take pride.

Other Canadians living outside this part of the Ottawa valley may also follow with interest a grand experiment in town planning. It has to do with sewers, as well as with floral displays, with the layout of railway approaches, as well as with architectural design.

Even in these early stages of the National Capital Plan, there are interesting examples of what can happen anywhere, when a group of presumably qualified people sets a course of action and other groups proceed to block it, or to have it modified. For example, the designers may recommend that a certain area of green space be kept as such. Others may succeed in having it put to different uses, such as a shopping center; while these same interests may see nothing incongruous in supporting the demolition of an already built-up area, in order to turn it into a park or playground.

From the outset, even the strongest supporters of the National Capital Plan did not pretend it was sacrosanct. There can be miscalculations, or unforeseen developments. Carleton College would like to develop a first-class



university on land originally designed to house a zoo and a national sports center (two projects in the misty future); and after some skirmishing, is in the clear as far as the Federal District Commission is concerned. There have been other modifications of the master plan, and no doubt more will appear from time to time.

But the real reason why the National Capital Plan is topical in Ottawa just now is a development that means not merely a modification, but a fundamental change. The plan concerns utility and convenience as well as the aesthetic. The transportation aspect of the National Capital Plan has points of interest for any modern Canadian community, where problems of congestion have begun to arise. To cite an official summary of this phase of the plan:

"Railways and their operations are removed entirely from the built-up areas and form a loop around the east, south and west edges of the city. The movement of rail traffic is greatly simplified and more economical."

It is intended, in short, to remove the present Union Station to a point several miles to the south. Tracks are to be torn up, the industries now dependent on them removed to new yards on the perimeter, and limited access highways laid down where the freight and passenger trains used to run.

Somewhat over a year ago, removal of one key section of tracks actually began. Since then, the new yards have been opened for more than token traffic.

But within the last few weeks, a warning suddenly came from the directing body, the Federal District Commission, that civic authorities should think twice about a certain location for a new (and badly needed) city hall, because the railway right-of-way affected might not become available for building purposes after all. This is the C.P.R. approach to the center of Ottawa.

Whether the National Capital Plan might have to be drastically overhauled was an intriguing and disturbing question as 1954 began. V

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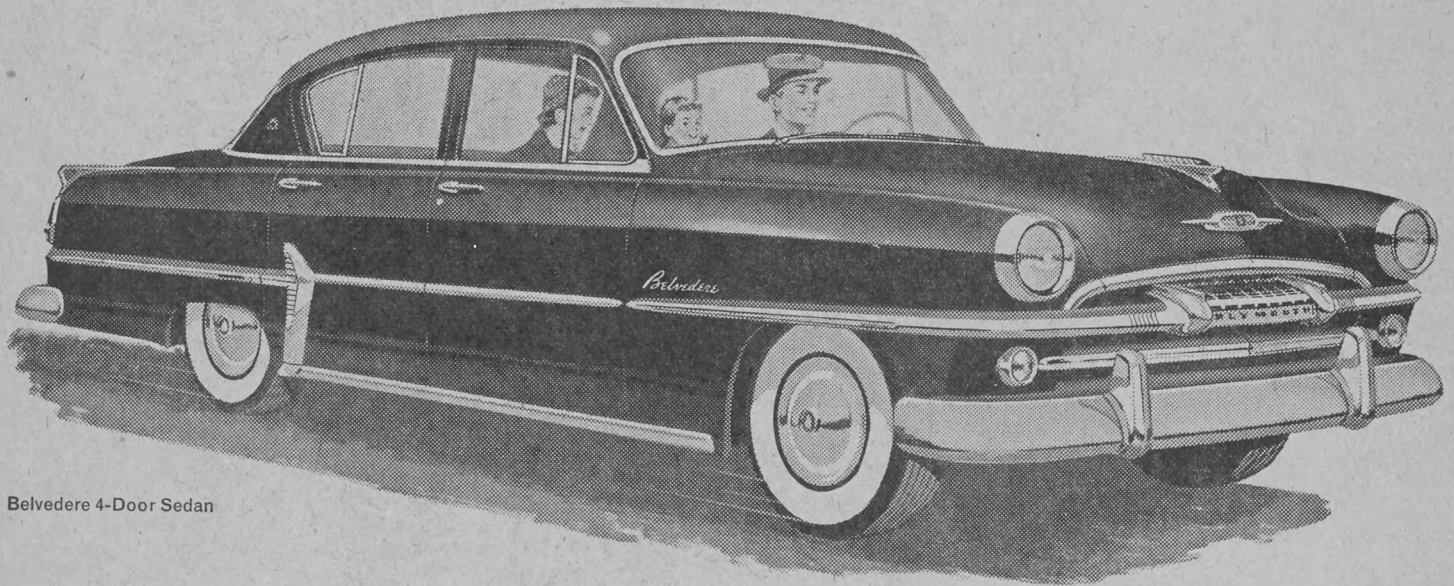
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STRATEGY FOR WEED WARS

New information resulting from research at the University of Manitoba suggests we may be spraying some of our crops too late in the season to gain maximum yield increases

SINCE the end of World War II, farmers have become steadily more conscious of the fact that the findings of research workers in farm science may mean increased production. Ten years ago many would turn away from a scientific paper entitled "The Reaction of Flax and Wheat to Various Concentrations of Wild Mustard and to Their Removal with 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid," and look for the comics. Today a much larger number would be likely to think that further information about chemical weed killers could mean money in their pockets, and would work their way through the study.

They would make no mistake if they did. A paper with precisely this title was prepared by V. D. Burrows, Division of Plant Science, University of Manitoba. In it are findings which suggest that many crops are sprayed too late in the season to get the maximum benefit from weed killers. If late spraying was responsible for the loss of even 10 pounds of grain per acre on the 12 million acres sprayed in western Canada last year, the loss, even calculated on the basis of the entire acreage being wheat, would equal 2,000,000 bushels. With oats and barley included in the acreage, more bushels would, of course, be lost.

Other findings suggest that very light weed infestations in flax will reduce yields, and that even a fairly clean crop should, perhaps, be treated. This also could be of enormous importance.

The experimental work was carried out in the summers of 1952 and 1953. It had three purposes: To study the effects on flax and wheat of varying degrees of competition from wild mustard; to observe the reaction of the two crops to spraying with 2,4-D; and to note the effects of chemical weed control on yield and growth habits of the grain crops, when varying numbers of weeds were present.

IF these points were to be carefully studied it was necessary to know what weeds were present. To accomplish this, square yard plots were seeded with Lee wheat and Dakota flax and with mustard seed. In 1952 the flax was seeded at the rate of 45 pounds per acre, and the wheat at the rate of two bushels per acre. The mustard was seeded at varying rates, and then counted and hand pulled until there were plots with no weeds, and others with weed concentrations of 10, 25, 50, 100, 200 and 400 mustard plants per square yard. In 1953 the number of mustard plants per square yard were altered to 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 with 45 pounds per acre of Redwood flax, and 50, 100, 200 and 400 with the Lee wheat. The wheat was sown at three rates, one, two and three bushels per acre, to determine whether heavy or light seeding rates would help the wheat to compete with the weeds.

In 1952 the flax and wheat plots were divided into treated and untreated halves, while in 1953 an additional hand-weeded plot was used at each of the mustard concentration levels. The chemical used in both years was 2,4-D butyl ester. In the first year of the experiment the flax was sprayed with four ounces of acid equivalent per acre at the two to three-inch stage of growth, and in the second year with three ounces acid equivalent at the one to one-and-a-half-inch stage.

The wheat plots were sprayed with six ounces of acid equivalent per acre at the five-leaf stage in 1952; it was 12 to 14 inches in height when stretched. In 1953 it was sprayed with four ounces



Professor L. H. Shebeski (left), chairman of the Plant Science Department, University of Manitoba, discusses results of chemical weed control experiments with V. D. Burrows, of the same department.

by RALPH HEDLIN

of acid equivalent per acre at the very early four-leaf stage—a stretched height of nine to ten inches.

Control of the weeds in all flax and wheat plots was excellent. The mustard in the hand-weeded plots, studied in 1953, was removed on the same day that the other plots were sprayed.

It was found that even a small amount of weed competition will seriously reduce flax yields. In 1952 the check plots containing no weeds yielded at the rate of 19.3 bushels per acre on the treated plots, and 22.0 bushels on the untreated plots. This suggests immediately that spraying may reduce yields through harming the flax plants. This indication was borne out by later findings.

Mustard did much more harm. Plots which had mustard plants at a concentration of 10 per square yard yielded 17.7 bushels per acre on the treated plots and 8.1 on the untreated. With 25 mustard plants per square yard, the comparative yields were 17.1 and 6.2 bushels per acre; with 50 they were 16.6 and 5.9; with 100 they were 15.3 and 3.6; with 200 they were 13.7 and 3.2 and with 400 they were 11.6 and 1.7 bushels.

IN 1953 the crop was poorer, but the relationship of yields confirmed the previous year's results. Unsprayed, hand-weeded plots were also studied, in which the weeds were removed by hand on the day the spraying was done. It was felt this would help to show how much yield reduction was due to the damaging effect of the herbicide.

The conclusion that even a few weeds will compete with flax enough to seriously reduce yields was inescapable. In both years competition by mustard at the rate of 25 plants per square yard—not an uncommon number of weeds in a flax crop—reduced yield to only one-third that of a weed-free crop grown under otherwise identical conditions. In the previous year 10 mustard plants per square yard cut the yield to less than half.

In 1952 yields of the treated plots dropped with increases in mustard density, but in 1953 this trend

was not present. The difference between these results is attributed to treatment at different stages of growth and to different moisture conditions in the two years. As previously noted, the 1952 crop was treated at a later stage than the 1953—at the two to three-inch instead of the one to one-and-a-half-inch stage. There was also more moisture in the latter year.

The reduction of yield was not predominantly due to competition for moisture and plant nutrients; even in the early stage weeds around the small plants reduced branching on the lower parts of the flax plant, and consequently reduced the number of seed bolls that finally formed. The reduction in yield following spraying later in the season in 1952, was due to the smaller number of seed bolls on the plants; the bolls that did form were well filled. This suggests that not only is it important that weeds should be eliminated from the flax crop; it is also important that they should be killed as soon as the flax crop will tolerate 2,4-D.

The chemical caused some injury to the crop in 1952, but not in 1953. In spite of this slight damage, the yield data showed the obvious advantage of removing even fairly light infestations of wild mustard from flax crops.

THE effects of weed competition were not as dramatic in wheat as they have been shown to be in flax, though they were important. Under weedy conditions the yields of wheat were reduced, because the wild mustard crowded the wheat and reduced tillering.

As might be expected the more mustard there was in the wheat plots (1952), the more the yield was reduced. Less expected was the finding that spraying with 2,4-D did not increase the yield appreciably. Mustard competition between the time the grain emerged and the time it was sprayed (at the five-leaf stage) had drastically reduced tillering. This reduced the yield, even though the weeds were finally killed.

In 1953 the wheat plots were sprayed earlier in the growing season (at the four-leaf stage) and tillering and grain yield were not reduced by weed competition as they had been in 1952. The number of tillers and the grain yields of the sprayed and hand-weeded plots, at three rates of seeding and at all degrees of weediness, were approximately equal to those of their corresponding weed-free checks.

Under weed-free conditions the treated, hand-weeded and untreated plots at the two and three-bushel seeding rates produced approximately the same number of culms (a measure of tillering), but at the one-bushel seeding rate there were less. In spite of this the yields of wheat from the plots sown at the two lower rates were almost equal, while at the three-bushel rate the yield was down. The one-bushel rate produced as much as the two, because, although there were fewer heads, the heads were larger. The yields showed that spraying weed-infested wheat sown at one bushel per acre increased yields as much as it did wheat sown at two and three bushels per acre.

The scientists in the Plant Science Department at the University of Manitoba will continue their investigations. They want to find out more about the effect of spraying crops at different stages of growth, and the relationship between moisture conditions, the time of spraying, and yields. Already they have established that moisture (Please turn to page 68)

THE steer was a rangy, powerful, squalling mountain of flesh beneath him. Jim Arrow flung himself from his horse and grasped at the wickedly curved horns. He clung to one hook, trying to slip a colored ribbon over the nearest point as it prodded toward him. Then the youngster felt the solid scrape of corral logs at his back. The enraged steer had him boxed. Relentlessly the horns came closer. Jim dropped the ribbon, putting all his strength into fighting off the menacing points. "Ai-i-i!"

The steer twisted loose from the restraining hands. Jim hurred himself sideways, just in time to avoid the hooks. As the horns slammed against the logs, the steer bawled, then lunged at him a second time. The young Indian clawed up the log fence beyond reach.

"Hahhhhhhhhh!" boomed the grandstand crowd, a roaring, many-throated laugh at his predicament. Somehow one derisive laugh singled out and rang in Jim's ears.

Quickly the safety riders drove off the angry steer. Jim climbed down, picking up the reins of his waiting horse. He walked back to the other contestants, grouped near the judges' stand. Hoot Downs made a loud comment to his companion:

"That Niche kid sure looks scared, don't he?"

Jim stopped, scowling at the famous rodeo cowboy. Before he could speak, his uncle stepped swiftly to his side and put a restraining hand on the boy's arm.

"You were lucky, At-toos," spoke old Fox-tail, using the Cree word for Arrow. "That time, death was near."

Jim turned from Hoot's mocking grin and went toward the half-dozen lean young Indian men who hoped to win a share of the prize money offered at this small-town show. They all enjoyed the rodeo contests, but this time, it was more than merely fun for Jim. In his family's log cabin on the reserve, Jim's father lay listless on a pole bunk, too ill to work and too proud to accept white man's charity. So the eldest son of the family had joined the reckless band of stampede-crazy Indian bucks, his sole purpose being to win some of the coveted prize money to pay for proper care for that lean chieftain in the cabin. Luck had gone against Jim this far, and now

he was deeply shaken behind his carefully impassive countenance. That raging steer had tried to kill him, no mistake about that. To make it worse, Hoot Downs had publicly voiced the emotion Jim Arrow had felt. Fear!

Perhaps that was why, on the way back to the group of Indian friends, young Jim stopped to stare at the raw-boned animal displayed behind steel bars of a special trailer. A large placard boasted that the horse was Dynamite the Terrible.

HAPPY HOGAN, owner of the bronc, was squatted beside the trailer talking with Wally Gillespie, a cowboy who won many awards at western shows. Wally was busily polishing a silver-studded saddle, but he took time out to smile at young Jim and said:

"Too bad you met much a mean one, fella."

The youth nodded, bleakly wondering if the



him to manage their business dealings with the white men who sponsored the shows.

"Did Hoot Downs speak truth?" Jim whispered to Fox-tail. "I felt fear a moment ago, but am I a coward?"

The uncle gave his long black braids a sideways shake.

"Every man is a coward when he looks unexpectedly on death's naked face. This must be remembered, then forgotten." The shrewd old eyes were solemn. "What worries me more is the way you keep looking at Dynamite the Terrible. You should not consider such a risk, my nephew."

The announcer's loudspeaker boomed an interruption, telling the grandstand spectators that the well-known Hoot Downs had won the steer-decorating contest with a time of eight seconds.

A long cheer went up from the stands, followed by loud handclapping as voices shouted:

"Good Old Hoot!"

THE fancy-dressed cowboy waved his big hat at the crowd. Wally Gillespie and Hoot were the only big-name contestants at this back-country show, so patrons applauded everything they did.

The calf-roping contest was next. Jim Arrow and Charley Tallpine paid their dollar entry fee and went to draw numbers for position.

"I got number two," Hoot Downs announced. Jim took a slip and glanced at it, embarrassed to see that he had drawn first place and had to be the starting contestant. Going over to the chute from which the calf would be released, the boy was acutely conscious of the famous rider following him. Jim fashioned a loop in his lariat and idly whirled it.

"Hey, kid—keep your rope still," ordered Hoot, reining to a stop beside him.

Jim Arrow knew the rules. The rope could not be in motion when the gate opened, but he'd noticed the calf wasn't against the barrier and had twirled the loop to get rid of kinks. He pretended not to hear the other, shaking out the noose a little larger.

"You ready, youngster?" the gate-man asked.

Jim quickly stopped his rope, tensing and leaning slightly forward in the saddle.

"Gonna make a real big play, huh?" laughed Downs. "Watch out that calf don't bunt you, sonny-boy."

The official's hand came down and the gate opened. The calf bolted. Nettled by Hoot's taunt, Jim over-rode the little animal in his first angry rush. The calf turned sideways toward the be-ribboned (Please turn to page 46)

THE DYNAMITE HORSE

by KERRY WOOD

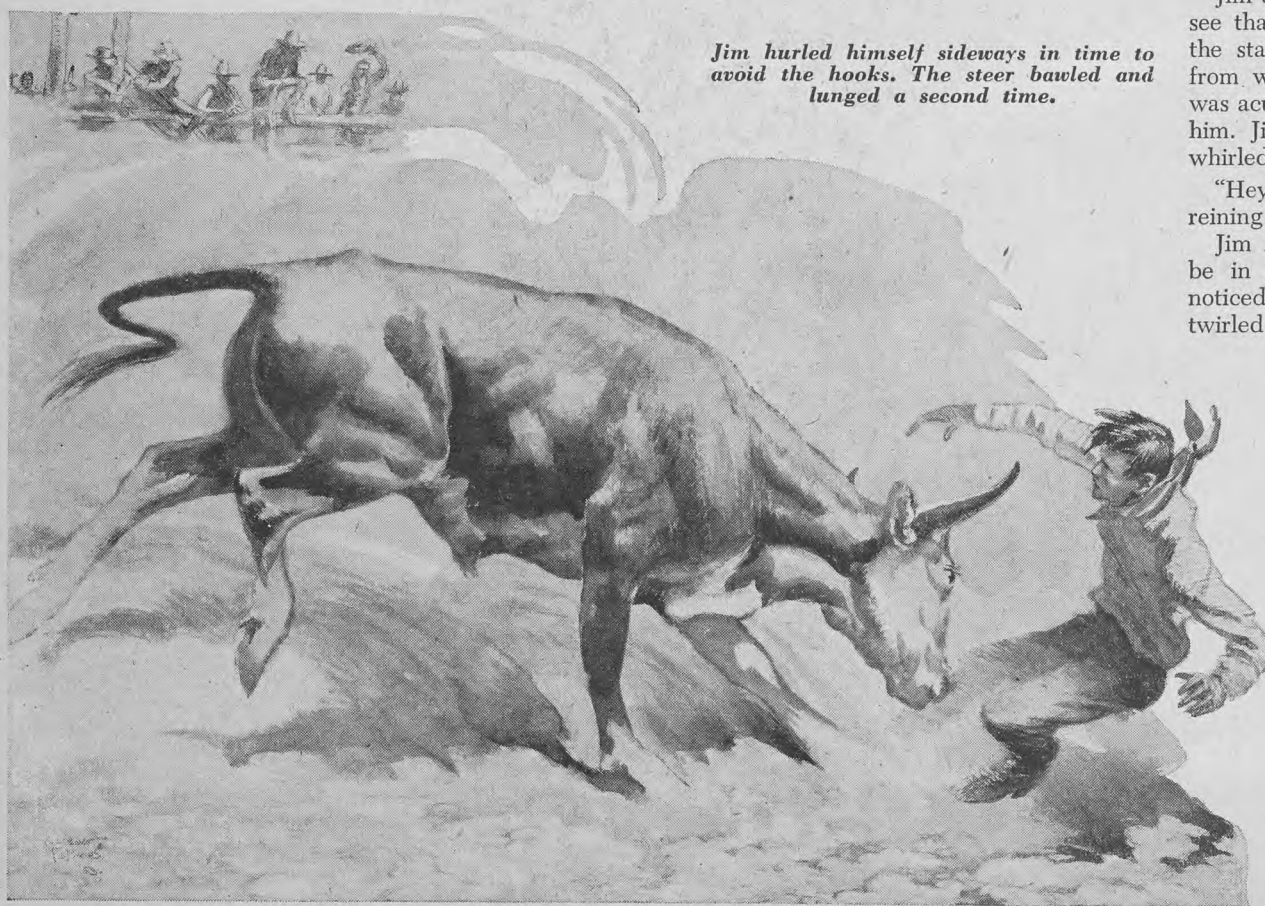
Jim Arrow had joined the reckless band of stampede-crazy Indian bucks, his sole purpose to win some of the coveted prize money to pay for medical care for his father. A hundred-dollar offer stood for the man who could stay on the wild bronc for 30 seconds. Hoot Downs said: "Dynamite's a bad horse but he can be ridden."

other referred to the furious steer or the taunting Hoot Downs.

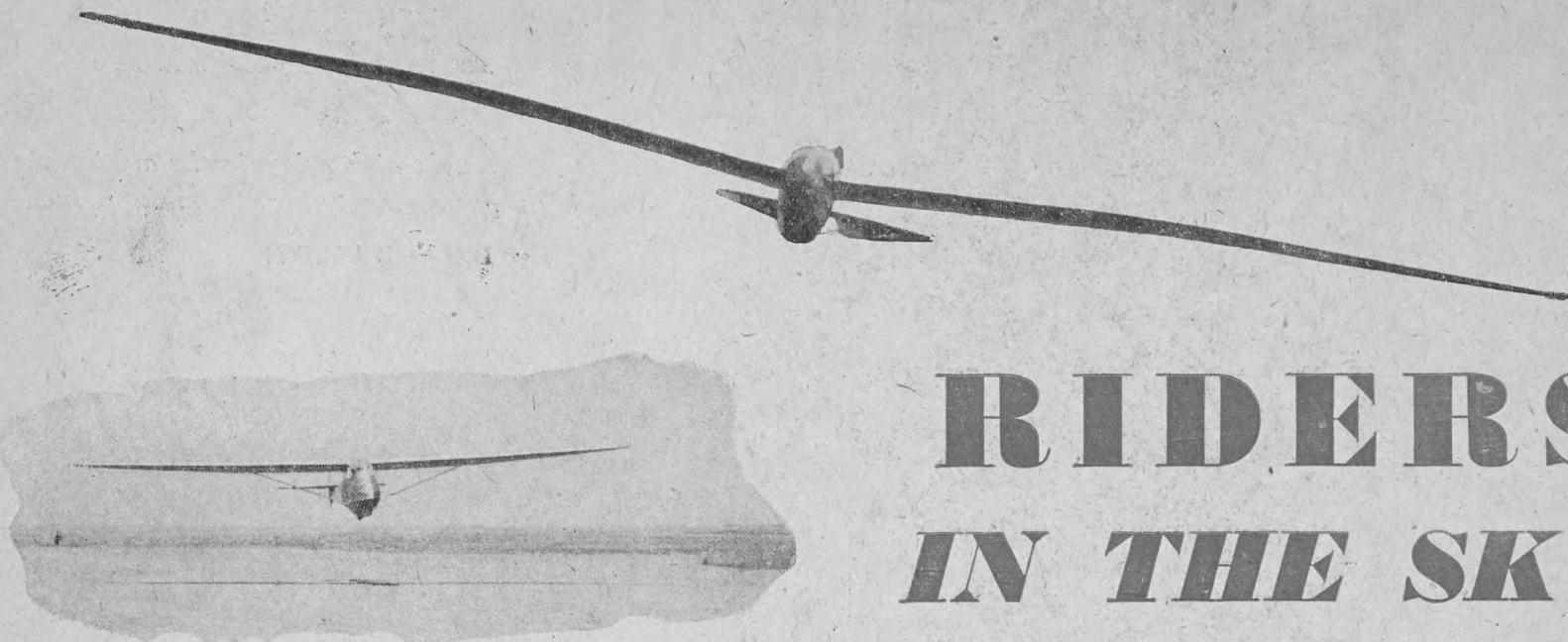
Fox-tail at his side was giving advice again: "Don't look twice at that Dynamite horse, my nephew. He's a killer."

The other Indians murmured sympathy about Jim's failure in the steer-decorating event. By dropping the ribbon, he had lost his chance to qualify for a prize. Jim nodded, seating himself beside his leathery faced Uncle. The older man no longer took part in rodeo contests, but the young Indians liked

Jim hurred himself sideways in time to avoid the hooks. The steer bawled and lunged a second time.



Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius



RIDERS IN THE SKY

Albie Pow, London, Ontario, broke the Canadian long-distance gliding record in his Gull Wing Lawrence sail plane, shown at the top. Below it a Cinema-2 glider is taking off, and will soon cast loose from its airplane tow.

Prairie air conditions are favorable for glider pilots, whose numbers are increasing

by FRASER SYMINGTON

WHAT farm boy has not spent hours on a summer afternoon, lying on the crest of a grassy hill looking up at the hawks that are hardly more than specks in the blue, and wishing that he, like they, might "break the surly bonds of earth" and soar in the cool, unbounded sky?

How many people have wondered, without ever finding the complete answer, how the hawks attain such great height without ever seeming to flap their wings? Despite the undoubted utility of the powered airplane, the hovering, gliding flight of the hawk still represents the most graceful and flawless command of the upper air.

But there are men and women in Canada who are rivalling the hawk at his own game, and even outdoing him in some aspects of it.

Like the hawk, they ride the rising masses of warm air up into the sky; they utilize the winds and air currents to travel sometimes hundreds of miles in a single flight; and they coast and soar, up and down the shifting invisible dunes of air, with almost perfect grace and freedom.

These "skiers on the wind" are the glider pilots. There are about 125 of them in Canada, and hundreds more have known the thrills of soaring.

Nearly any Saturday or Sunday, in Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Kitchener, Ontario, and many other centers throughout the country, the glider pilots are taking to the air.

The craft they use are built along the general lines of an ordinary airplane, but with small fusilages and comparatively great wingspan—often close to 60 feet from wingtip to wingtip. They have no motor, no propeller or jet, no power plant of any kind.

HOW do they fly, then? Well, on one of those summer days, when the fleecy cumulus clouds are piling up into a deep blue sky, a visitor to the Calgary airport, for example, can see at first hand how they do it.

There may be several one and two-seater gliders parked beside one of the runways, resting on one wingtip and the single wheel built into the bottom of the fusilage.

On the runway, a pilot may be in the cockpit of his glider, pulling down the plexiglass cover, fastening on his safety belt and parachute, in readiness for take-off. A man at one wingtip is balancing the craft, wings horizontal, on its single wheel and tailskid.

From a hook in the nose of the craft, a light wire cable extends to the cable drum of the towing winch parked about three-quarters of a mile upwind on the runway.

At a signal from the wingman, the winch operator guns his motor, the cable tightens and the glider moves forward in tow. The wingman runs alongside, balancing the craft until the airspeed is great enough for the pilot to keep his wings level, when using his ailerons.

In a matter of seconds the glider is airborne, at a speed of about 40 miles per hour, and is climbing rapidly. The pilot may reach a height of 1,000 feet by the time he passes over the towing winch. At this point he pulls the trigger release that unhooks the towing cable, and is now, literally, as free as a bird.

Unlike a bird however, he can't flap his wings, to gain more altitude. In perfectly still air, the glider may lose altitude at a rate of 4 feet per second, but during the same second, it travels 60 feet forward. The pilot can expect a 3½-minute, 5-mile flight, even in the calmest air.

HOWEVER, on a good soaring day there is no need to come down so quickly. Even before he drops the towing cable, at about 1,000 feet, the pilot is looking around for a thermal—the soaring pilot's term for a rising mass of warm air. He won't find a thermal over green grass, crops or water, but he may find one over a summerfallowed field, or a large acreage of brown grass. Darker colors absorb the heat of the sun, warm up, and heat the air above them.

The thermals that rise above plowed fields and the like, are called ground thermals. If the pilot can find a ground thermal somewhere within his gliding radius of five miles, he can circle around inside it, gaining altitude. The air in a ground thermal may be rising at 30 feet per second, but the glider's sinking speed is only four feet per second; therefore, in relation to the ground, he is actually rising at 26 feet per second. A couple of minutes in a good thermal will put him a mile in the air.

Ground thermals usually peter out at about 5,000 feet. Rising, expanding air cools at the rate of 5.6 degrees per 1,000 feet, so the relatively small mass of rising air above a quarter-section of summer-fallow rapidly loses its heat, and consequently its buoyancy.

Sitting a mile or so in the air on top of his ground thermal, the pilot now is in a position to look around for a chance to get some real elevation. His gliding range is now close to 25 miles.

If he spots a big, woolly cloud within that radius, he will strike out for it without hesitation, always being careful to avoid the downdrafts that often blast the hopes of pilots who may be incautious

about getting over green fields, or are just plain unlucky.

The big white cumulus cloud is the real prize the prairies offer the soaring pilot. These thunderheads are caused by condensation at the top of a great, rising column of air. Those seen on a hot prairie day, rise to 20 or 30 thousand feet, and the thermal beneath them is travelling up, usually at 30 or 40 miles per hour, sometimes even at a howling two or three hundred miles per hour.

If the pilot gets into a good thermal, he'll be up to 10 or 15 thousand feet in a matter of minutes. Many of these high-flying glider pilots carry oxygen, which is advisable above 8,000 feet and necessary above 10 or 12 thousand, depending on the physical condition of the pilot. If he finds good thermals, an expert pilot can stay up practically all day. Four or five hours of thermal hopping are not at all unusual for prairie soaring pilots.

At a soaring meet at Swift Current last summer, under conditions that were not ideal, Ralph Wiseman of Swift Current got up to 11,400 feet in his light glider. During the same meet, Albie Pow of London, Ontario, rode the cloud streets 252 miles from Swift Current to Ray, North Dakota, adding more than 100 miles to the Canadian long-distance record. Albie rode the clouds for seven hours on this flight.

As scientists, both amateur and professional, the glidermen have discovered some astonishing conditions in the relatively unknown and uncharted world of the upper air. For example, they have discovered standing waves, especially prevalent and strong on the east side of the Rockies.

A standing wave is a continuous upward flow of air in the lee side of a mountain range, or even of quite low hills.

In North America, the most spectacular standing waves are caused when the moisture-laden air of the Pacific pushes up over the mountains, drop its burden of rain or snow, and then is forced over the divide and down the eastern slope by the mass of air behind. As it is pushed down the eastern slope to a lower altitude, it is compressed. When it hits the level land east of the mountains, its momentum, and expansion due to the heat of compression, cause it almost literally to "bounce," creating a continuous and often extremely high-velocity vertical wind.

The Bishop wave in California is the most evident so far discovered. It rushes upward at speeds reaching 100 miles per hour or more, rising to the astonishing height of 100,000 feet. Glidermen tell of the fighter pilot, also an experienced soaring pilot, who ran low on gas, flying (Please turn to page 42)

Partners in Holsteins



Ted Townsend can quickly find the pedigree and performance of any animal in the herd, in the compact record file in the office, in downtown Winnipeg.

A REMARKABLE farm partnership exists at St. Norbert, Manitoba, just 10 miles south of Winnipeg. There, on the 1,500-acre tract of fertile Red River land which makes up the Trappist Monastery Farm, is where Rockwood Holsteins Ltd., maintain their breeding herd. It is a big herd, and has numbered as many as 340 head, but it is not size that has made it famous. It is the breeding animals going from the farm, that are making friends in many parts of the world.

For example, in 1951, the bull Rockwood T. E. Rocket sold at auction in Argentina for \$40,000, the highest price ever paid for a bull of any breed in that country. In the spring of 1953, another Rockwood-bred bull sold in Ontario at auction for \$9,000, while only two months ago, five animals from the Rockwood herd piled up another enviable record in the auction ring.

This time, the high prices came right home to the owners of Rockwood, instead of to breeders who had already bought the animals, used them, and resold them for fancy prices. It was the first "Sale of the Stars" of the breed, following the Royal Winter Fair, when 35 animals from top Canadian herds sold for an average of \$2,128, a new Canadian auction record for Holsteins. Second highest-priced animal, at \$7,500, was a bull calf from Rockwood. Other entries from the same herd sold for \$4,000, \$3,500, \$2,350 and \$1,950, to make it a red-letter day.

A recent calculation shows that one of the brood cows, still in the herd today, has made an even more spectacular record, as an individual. Already, two generations of her progeny have sold for a total value of more than \$200,000.

In the show-ring, too, the Rockwood animals have been successful, and at the Royal Winter Fair in 1952, for the first time, both the grand champion male and female were Rockwood-bred animals. The bull, Rockwood Rocket Tone, while in service at an Ontario artificial insemination unit, has been named All-Canadian bull, one of the breed's highest honors, for four consecutive years, and this year, after

winning grand championship at the International Dairy Show, Chicago, has been nominated for the All-American honor.

Despite headlines and high prices, the owners of Rockwood Holsteins still won't indulge their popular cattle in extravagant stables, deep-bedded box-stalls, or other forms of bovine luxury. On the contrary, a search goes on for ways to reduce the labor in the milking barn, so that 15,000 lbs. of milk can be produced each month for every hired worker on the farm. Young heifers and bulls take their chances in pens with other calves, so they will not require extra care; and finally, as they reach four to six months old, they are shipped off to the "ranch," like common cattle, to rough it with the dry cows and heifers, to grow and harden, and finally prepare themselves for life in the milking line. The 2,500-acre ranch, in the Assiniboine Valley of western Manitoba, is far from the luxury of heated stables and special attendants, and the cattle, oblivious of their rich pedigrees, grow big and healthy in the frosty surroundings of open hay stacks and loose housing.

TED TOWNSEND and Les Millington, the partners in Rockwood Holsteins Ltd., both started with little assistance. Perhaps it is for this reason that they can't get it out of their minds that the farm should be run like any commercial dairy farm. They still do that today, notwithstanding that the herd has climbed in size and importance, until breeders come from around the world to buy their cattle.

Senior partner in Rockwood Holsteins Ltd. is Ted Townsend, whose boyhood gave him an early training for farming on a large scale. His father brought the family from North Dakota to Saskatchewan in 1903, to break a 15,000-acre tract of virgin land for grain growing. It was owned by a wealthy American patent-medicine maker, who bought huge and cumbersome machines for the job. These huge steam engines, which Ted now describes as mechanical monsters, would haul 14 individual, 14-inch breaking plows across the prairies. They re-

Rockwood cattle have brought high prices in the auction ring, but at home, they must pay their way through milk production

by **DON BARON**

quired a quarter-section to turn around in, he says; and if they ever got stuck in boggy soil, they were lost for good. But they did the job, and helped by as many as 24 four-horse teams, the entire 15,000 acres was broken in three years.

With this job done, the elder Townsend got a farm of his own, and some good Holsteins. Ted was well-indocinated with the challenge of breeding the black and whites before he went to the University of Manitoba to study agriculture. For the two years following graduation, he was in charge of the good Holstein herd of T. A. Crerar, at Clandeboye, Manitoba. Instead of working for wages, he worked for shares, and when he left two years later, to join the Nor-West Farmer magazine, his small herd numbered 10 heifers and a bull.

For the next eight years, several farms served as stopping off places for the small herd which was put out on shares, but by 1936, when he had left the magazine, for farm management work, and was finally joined by Les Millington, the herd had grown to 30 animals.

Meanwhile, Les was a shy English lad who came from England with his father in 1925, to work on the Hays' and Co. Holstein farm at Calgary, Alberta. Though the youngster continued to wear knee breeches, he soon developed a manly understanding of cattle, and less than three years after arriving, when he was just 16 years old, he was in charge of the show herd, taking it to 13 shows during one summer.

Though he was still shy, he was aggressive at his work. He took business courses for the next three winters, and continued to work in the Hays' stables and show the herd. He recalls milking by hand and being offered, as an incentive, a bonus for all the milk over 1,000 lbs. he could take from his cows during any single

day. Those thick, sturdy wrists still indicate that he developed an enormous strength for milking, in his quest for bonus money.

Finally, he left Hays' and Co., for work with the British Columbia herd of J. J. Grauer and Sons, and like his future partner, he selected a few good Holsteins as payment for his work at Calgary. Though he stayed in British Columbia for two years, while his cattle were still at Calgary, it was romance that finally supplied the last little push which brought the careers of Townsend and Millington together.

A FEW years earlier, while admiring Ted's herd at the Winnipeg Exhibition, Les had commented:

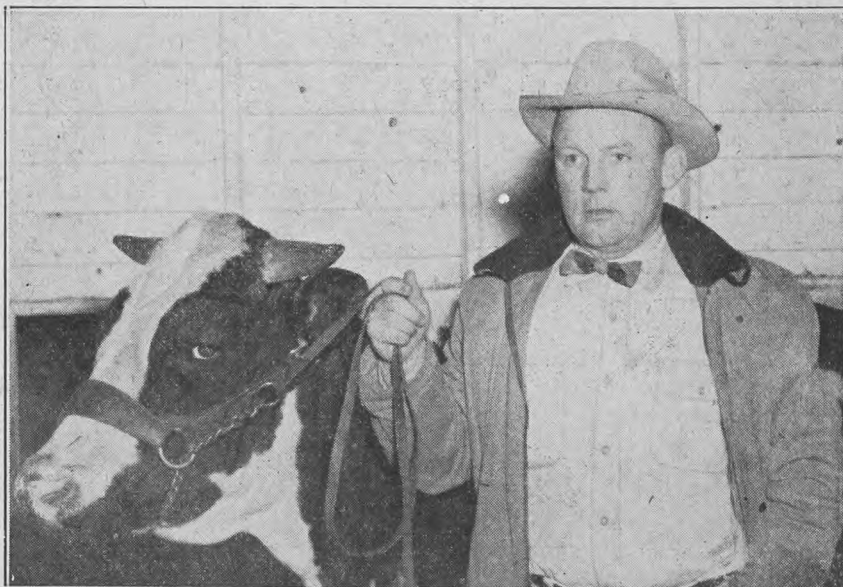
"We ought to get together. I would like to farm for myself."

The time wasn't ripe then, but by now Les had drawn up his courage, proposed to the pretty, fair-haired niece of Dr. Thomas E. Hays, owner of Hays' and Co. farms, and she had accepted. Unable to get a house at the British Columbia farm, he wrote to Ted about the partnership.

"Shall we start now?" he asked, and the word came back, "I'm still not ready, but you had better come anyway."

The wedding took place in Vancouver, and the couple travelled back to Calgary to pick up the herd of Holsteins Les still owned, and headed for Winnipeg. By this time, the bride's last pay cheque from her school teaching was nearly done, and the groom was out of cash. They smile now when they think of their unique honeymoon—a trip to Winnipeg in a boxcar with a herd of cattle.

After the Millington and Townsend cattle were merged into one herd, it began a period of rapid growth, and moved from two different farms during the first year. Finally, in 1937 it found a suitable home when a Roman Catholic order, the Trappist Fathers, (Please turn to page 61)



Les Millington holds another bull that will be shipped to Argentina. The bull's dam is a full sister to the \$40,000 bull now in Argentina, Rockwood T.E. Rocket.

[Guide Photos]

KILLER WOLVES

of British Columbia

They menace the cattle of northern and central B.C., despite bounties as high as \$200

by C. V. TENCH

FOR the past several years, killers have been increasing in numbers in British Columbia; four-footed, shaggy-coated killers, wolves! They arrived on the heels of migrating caribou. Once in B.C., they speedily learned that the herds of cattle in the ranching areas of northern and central British Columbia offered a limitless supply of food; and they have been destroying uncounted numbers of these cattle annually. The climate is also to their liking, excessive heat during the brief summers alternating with snow and sub-zero temperatures during the long winters.

These wolves cannot be compared with the 60-80-pound wolves found generally throughout Canada. These are northern timber wolves, huge, tremendously powerful brutes averaging around 150 pounds. The largest one weighed officially at the University of British Columbia went 172 pounds, but it is unanimously agreed that larger ones have been killed. With heads larger than a man's, studded with cruel fangs, they are ferocious mutilators, cripples, killers and ravenous eaters of raw flesh.

For years, B.C. ranchers have been combining their resources in an all-out effort to combat the threat. For their part, the B.C. government put a bounty of \$25 to \$40 on killer wolves. The B.C. Cattlemen's Association sometimes augments this, on occasion paying as much as \$200 for the destruction of a particularly wanton killer.

Big game guides, hunters, and the B.C. Provincial

harm them. For the killer wolves rarely go on slaughter rampages, but kill only enough to satisfy their immediate hunger.

AT present the killers appear to be concentrating on the ranching area reaching from Clinton, 150 miles north of Vancouver, to Stuart Lake, 350 miles farther north.

In company with a smallholder named Frank Howard, I travelled over part of this area. "The devils are more cripples and eaters than killers," Howard told me. "The first time I found one of my cows the wolves had brought down, my stomach turned over. They hardly ever go for an animal's throat, but go for that strip of loose flesh on the flank or the hind tendons, ham-stringing their quarry. Then, once they've got the critter down they start tearing off and gulping flesh before the poor beast is dead. Eventually, of course, the cow bleeds to death."

Howard went on to explain that, like other ranchers, he had a permit to use poison. In reply to my question on risk to humans, he said: "For the most part they run from man, but there are always exceptions. One winter I joined a search party, organized by two policemen to search for a missing man named Martin Varley. We finally found all that the wolves had left of him—scattered bones and bits of clothing, a torn-up packsack and an axe. The cops carried the remains out to the trail on a pair of snowshoes and put them in a small sack.

"And nearby was all that was left of two wolves. We figured that Varley got them with axe swings before he was pulled down. But at the inquest, because it's never been proved that wolves have ever killed a human being in B.C., the jury brought in a verdict of death by misadventure. They reported that Varley had likely died from a heart attack, starvation, exhaustion or exposure and, finding him, the wolves had eaten him. Said the two dead wolves had probably been killed by others in fighting over Varley's body. Can you beat it?"

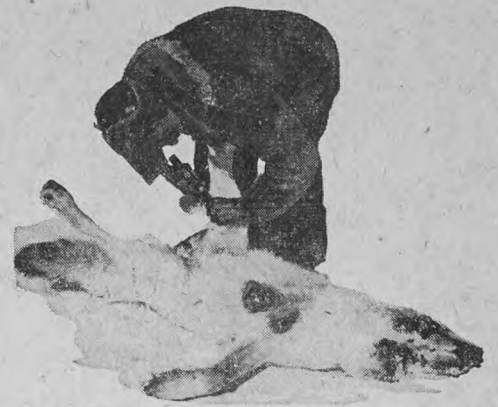
I LATER found two other men who had been attacked by wolves.

Fred Whittier, a trapper, told his story simply and straightforwardly. One day he had been driving his team across

Chesttata Lake in northern B.C. Noting that his dogs were uneasy, he glanced behind him. He spied dark shapes and then heard the hunting cry of wolves. At once he urged his dogs into a full run. He was then about half-a-mile from shore. At the first large tree he stopped and tethered his dogs. Rifle ready, back against the tree, he then turned.

The wolves attacked and Whittier commenced to shoot. Four wolves dropped or crawled yelping away before the rifle hammer clicked on an empty breech. The survivors slunk away. But had Whittier been overtaken on the ice, the ending could have been very different. His dogs would have been killed and he likely would have shared their fate.

Another local resident, William Draycott, also had a close call. Draycott was riding homeward when his horse started to show nervousness. Know-



A hunter skins immediately a half-grown dog wolf shot on the ice.

ing the tendency of its kind to buck and bolt if frightened, Draycott dismounted to tighten the cinch. The action probably saved his life, for even as he fumbled with the strap, the horse neighed in terror, reared, tore loose and galloped away.

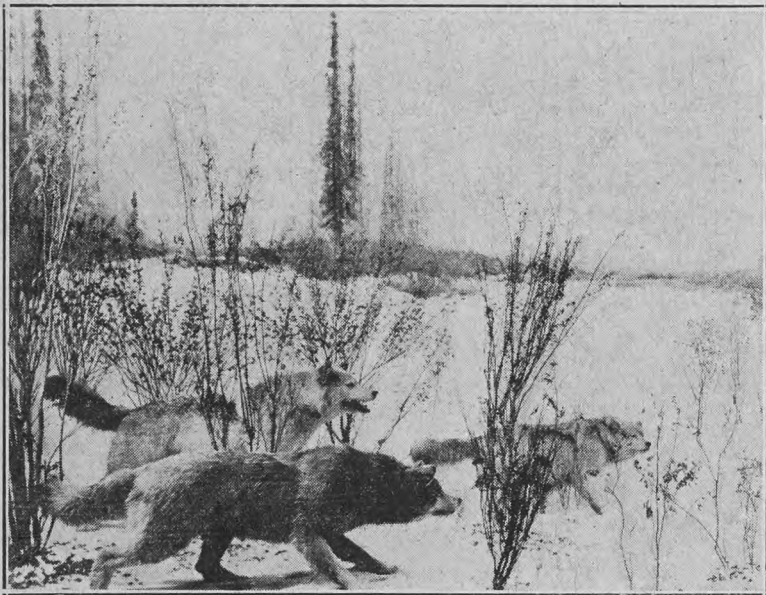
Draycott then saw six wolves on a knoll a short distance away. They had been trailing him silently as, on occasion, wolves will. Now they started down the side of the hill, fanning out to encircle him. But already he was going up a tree, and was barely in time. Even as he swung himself clear, the leading wolf, leaping high, snapped at his feet.

The pack then took off after the horse, and presently Draycott heard the devil's chorus that wolves usually give when they close in on their prey. Next morning, Draycott led armed neighbors back along the trail. They found all that remained of the horse.

THE explanation as to why wolves will attack humans, when their natural food is in abundance, is that wolves, in common with all wild animals, possess strong individual traits. Nine wolf packs out of ten keep away from man; the tenth, led by some masterful male or female (more often than not a female) will hound anything that looks like food.

It is rarely, indeed, that a man actually sees a wolf make a kill, but outdoorsmen can reconstruct what happened by reading the signs. Thus, the conclusion has been reached that not all wolves are actual killers; in each pack there is usually just the one that does the actual pulling down of the quarry. The others act more as worriers: running down, encircling and halting the victim.

One natural habit prevents killer wolves from increasing in number beyond all reason. Not only are they monogamists, (Please turn to page 40)

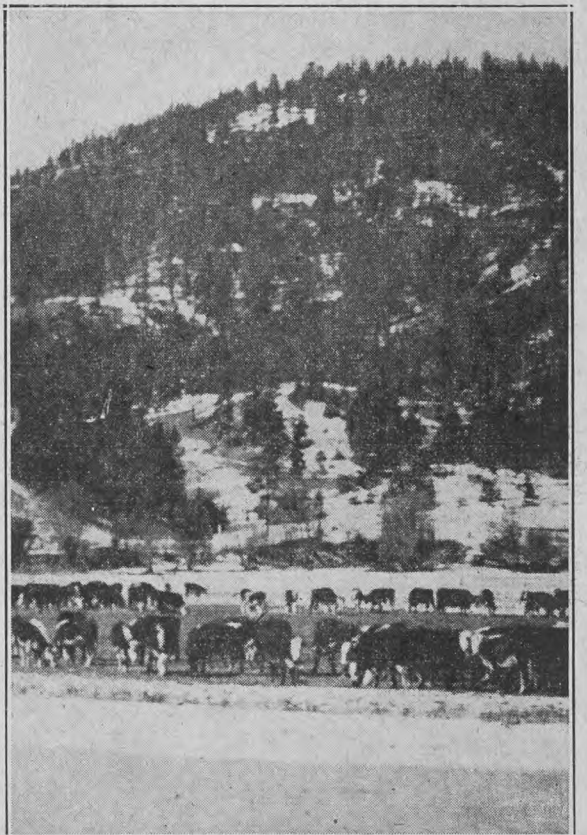


(Nat. Museum of Canada photo)

Killers crouched for the chase. A still-life picture of mounted specimens.

Game Department, are also concerned, for the savage marauders also take heavy toll of moose, elk and caribou. Oddly enough, these animals fall easy prey to the wolves, because, contrary to popular belief, the scent, or even the sight, of wolves does not alarm them. Not until the killers actually attack do they seem to realize their danger and start to run—usually too late.

Somewhat doubting this, I interviewed Dr. Ian McTaggart Cowan, professor of zoology at the University of British Columbia. He told me that it was an actual fact, confirmed by personal observation. On one occasion, watching through binoculars from a hideout, he saw three elk grazing unconcernedly barely 100 yards from where five wolves were feeding on the fourth elk they had brought down. Perhaps some animal instinct told the surviving elk that, now satiated, the wolves would not



Killer wolf country. Here the ground has been cleared of snow so the cattle may feed.

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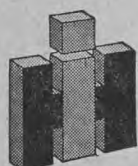
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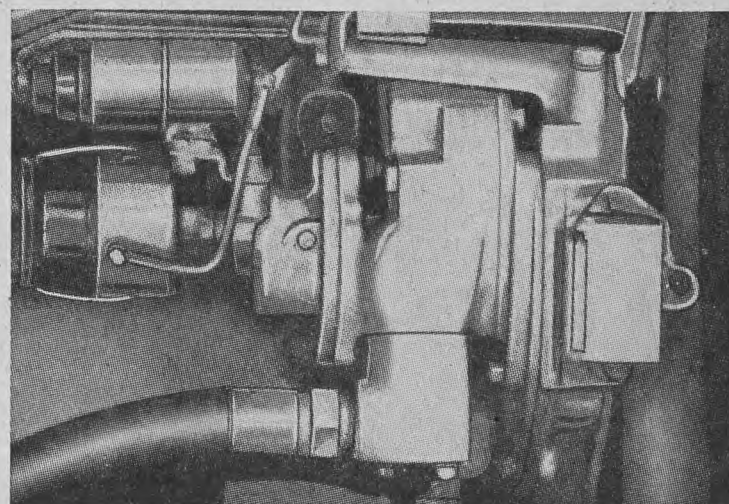
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The late David Alton Ure, Alberta's 43-year-old minister of agriculture, who was killed, with James Mitchell, a departmental livestock promotion officer, in a highway accident on December 23, is here seen among the purebred pigs on his 650-acre farm north of Edmonton. This picture was taken not long before his death.

Hog Marketing Plan

P. E. BURNELL, vice-president, Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation, recently announced the intention of the Federation to draft and submit a hog marketing plan to hog producers in Manitoba at an early date. A committee had been set up by the M.F.A.C. board of directors which recommends that such a marketing plan should also include the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Mr. Burnell believed that progress would be slow, because Alberta has not yet secured the necessary provincial legislation.

The M.F.A.C. special committee consists of the following: W. M. Crossley, president, Canadian Livestock Co-op (Western Limited), Grandview; F. H. Downing, retired manager, C.L.C.; T. Dodsworth, manager, C.L.C.; F. W. Hamilton, manager, livestock department, Manitoba Pool Elevators; J. T. McLean, executive secretary, M.F.A.C., and P. E. Burnell, Strathclair.

Farm Credit Studied

AS one of its responsibilities, the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life has made an intensive study of farm credit, and has come up with the conclusion that the Saskatchewan farmer today requires four times as much ready working capital to run his business, as he did a decade or more ago.

This conclusion is based on an estimate of aggregate farm operating costs in 1952, of more than \$270 million, in addition to a further \$93 million involved in the purchase of new equipment. This makes a total of \$363 million, which compares with \$97 million in 1938 when farm operating expenses were only \$88 million and the purchase of new equipment amounted to only \$9.4 million in the province. Of these estimates the Commission says:

"Part of this increase is due to higher prices for goods and services that farmers must pay for the year's operations. But most of the increase

comes from the greater capital needs involved in modern agricultural methods and in larger acres under cultivation. In 1938 new machinery purchases represented only 10.6 per cent of farm operating costs. In 1952 they comprised 34.5 per cent of operating costs."

The Commission has also studied the long-term credit needs of agriculture and the operation of the Canadian Farm Loan Act, as well as the Farm Improvement Loans Act.

Under the latter Act, Saskatchewan farmers borrowed \$10.5 million in 1948 and \$35.3 million in 1952. In 1948 they used more than \$10 million for the purchase of machinery, and in 1952, \$34.3 million for the same purpose.

Credit Unions In Saskatchewan

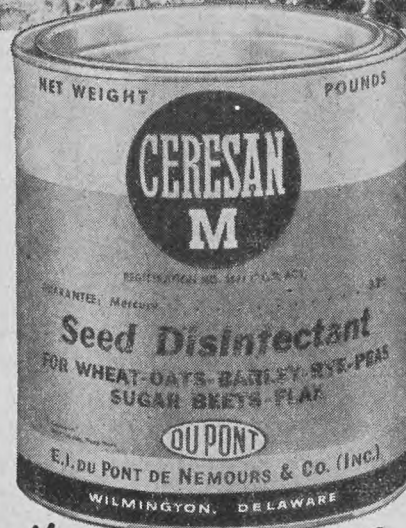
DURING the six months ending September 30 last year, Saskatchewan credit unions increased in number by three per cent, in total membership by 14 per cent, in total assets by 38 per cent, and in total loans granted by 28 per cent.

A statement by the Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development reported combined assets of Saskatchewan credit unions amounting to \$27.2 million; individual memberships at 65,315; share capital at \$18.5 million; and deposits at \$6.5 million. Loans during the six-month period totalled more than \$10 million, bringing the total since the first credit union was organized in the province in 1937, to nearly \$71 million. Six Saskatchewan credit unions have assets of more than \$500,000 each.

Britain Will End Food Rationing

THE Liverpool wheat futures market opened on December 1, and on January 4, trading in barley and corn futures began on London's Baltic exchange, which has been closed since the early days of World War II. The wheat futures market on the Baltic is to be opened later. Futures trading is under the control of the London Grain Futures Association which is an or-

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*"Seed Treatment for 1952"—Associate Committee on Plant Diseases (National Research Council of Canada) and the Division of Botany and Plant Pathology (Canada Department of Agriculture).

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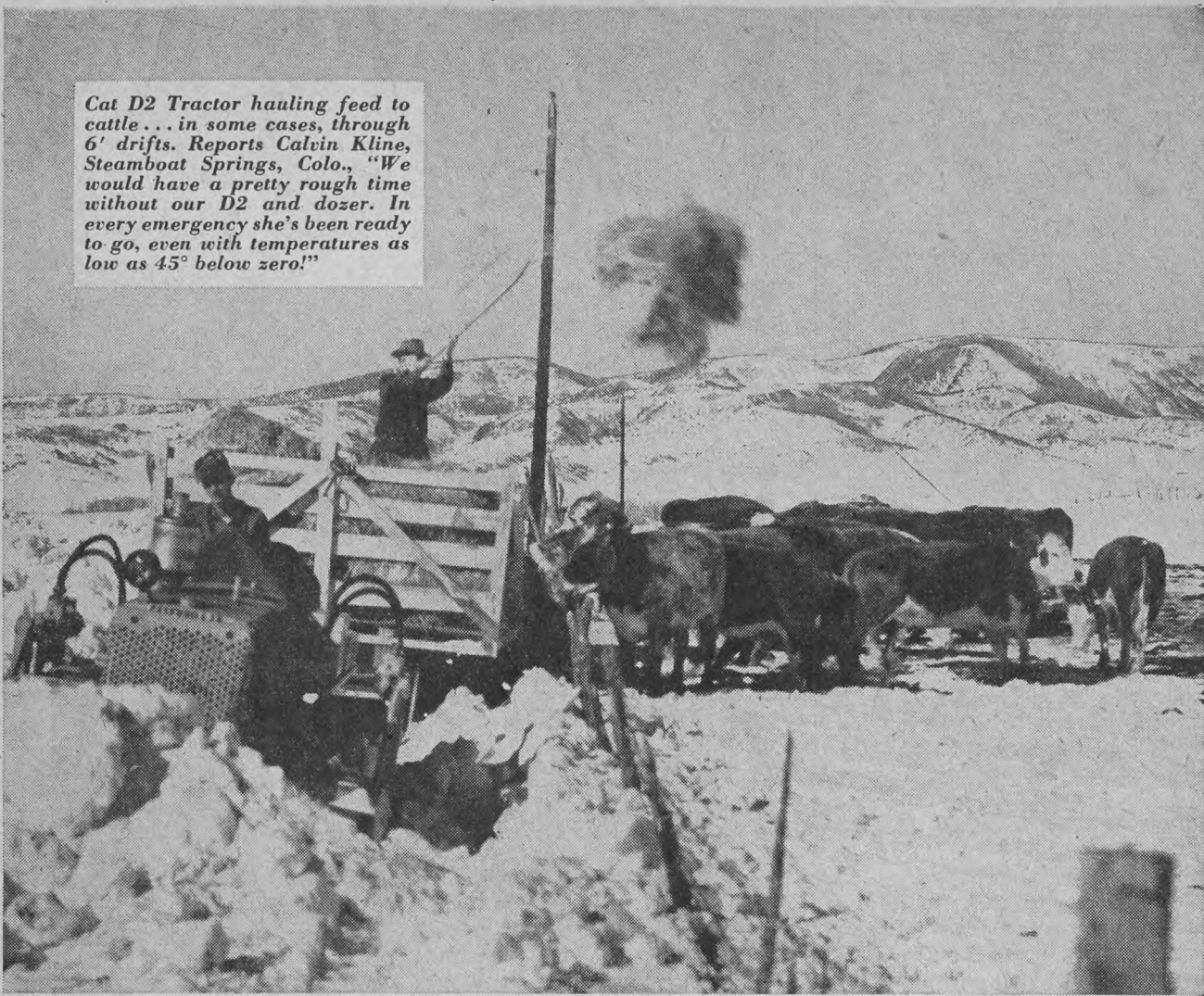
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ganization especially set up by the corn (grain) trade group.

Over a period of nearly two years the British government has been discontinuing its bulk-purchase policy, with respect to raw materials and foodstuffs, returning the trade in these materials to private firms. In June, 1951, a Ministry of Materials was set up which was responsible for importing 11 commodities. Of these, eight have now been returned to the private trade, having an annual import value of £274 million, or 84 per cent of the total value of the commodities for which the Ministry was responsible.

The Ministry of Food has also brought an end to state imports of foodstuffs—wheat, flour, feed grains, feedstuffs, seed grain, starch and glucose, rice, tallow, bananas, coffee, linseed and linseed oil. Sugar came off the ration on September 6, but the government is still concerned with the bulk purchase of sugar, because it supports the price of domestic and commonwealth supplies.

Meat and bacon rationing will end in Britain next summer, while cheese and fats, the only other foods now on ration, will be off the ration list before the end of the year. Next year the import of meat will be restored to private traders and marketing arrangements are now under discussion for home-produced meat which will guarantee British farmers a minimum return. Prices of all kinds of meat, however, will be regulated by supply and demand. There will be some sort of subsidy with reference to milk, and milk prices will continue to require government approval. Nevertheless, milk products also will be decontrolled next summer, and the import of all milk products restored to private traders.


Soviet Agriculture

COMPARATIVELY little is known about the details of agricultural production in Soviet Russia. Such official information as was customarily published is now known to have been inaccurate. The International Federation of Agricultural Producers recently reported a Russian radio broadcast, which stated that the country's industrial output had increased 230 per cent since 1940, while agricultural production was up only ten per cent. As to livestock, the total number of all cattle (56,600,000) was 1,800,000 head fewer than in 1916, the year before the Russian revolution. The number of dairy cows was down by 4,500,000.

A recent report suggests that the 1953 harvest has been unsatisfactory. There have been reports that in many areas of the Soviet Union, inadequate supplies of feed for livestock are available for the winter months.

There was to have been an ambitious effort to transfer large numbers of agricultural people to the collective farms, but the New York Times reports that Soviet officials are trying to evade a government order to return to the farm. It also reports that during the harvest of 1953, farm machinery stood idle for lack of repair parts, and because of poor repair work, due to the lack of trained mechanics.

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Get It At a Glance

Notes on farming matters and agricultural happenings in seventeen countries

Dr. R. V. S. Bain of Australia, an FAO expert, has developed a vaccine which may end a 50-year battle against hemorrhagic septicemia. For 50 years scientists have been looking for a vaccine to control this serious cattle disease. Now, 70,000 cattle in Thailand will be vaccinated before next June, and early reports suggest favorable results. ✓

About two out of each five car lots of inspected barley entered the malting grades during the first three months of the present crop year. ✓

Dr. Paul D. Sturkie, poultry physiologist at the Rutgers Agricultural Experiment Station in New Jersey, says that old chickens die of high blood pressure; and that the blood pressure of chickens from 10 to 42 months of age, increases proportionately about the same as in human beings from 20 to 65 years old. ✓

Rural electrification associations in Alberta have borrowed \$4,194,838 under the Rural Electrification Revolving Fund established by legislation last April. ✓

Dr. Carlos Gurrero, president of the Argentinian Aberdeen-Angus Society, recently said in Melbourne, Australia, that in 1952 the Angus herd book carried 21,000 registered cattle, as compared with 19,500 for Shorthorns, and 14,000 for Herefords. In 1920, there were 14,000 Shorthorns, 13,500 Herefords, and only 1,500 registered Angus. ✓

The International Federation of Agricultural Producers will hold its 1954 conference in Kenya, East Africa, from May 21 to May 30. ✓

Japan will lend Pakistan 500 million yen to assist in agricultural development. The money will be available over a three or four-year period and may be used to buy farm implements in Japan. It will be repaid with rice produced in Pakistan. ✓

Sweden has at least 400,000 tons of bread grains to export this year, three-quarters of which is wheat. Some sales have been made to West Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia and perhaps Brazil. ✓

About 70 per cent of Dutch emigrants with farming as their principal experience, have come to Canada during the 1948-53 period. In all, more than 163,000 persons have left The Netherlands, and during the last two years, one out of four have been professional farmers who left because of the limited area of cultivated land that is available. ✓

In 1952, New Zealand supplied 26 per cent of all meat moving in international trade. Denmark came next with 18 per cent, and Argentina third with 15 per cent (before World War II, about 35 per cent). ✓

Wheat producers in Uruguay are guaranteed about \$2.52 per bushel at the official rate of exchange. That

country will harvest its largest wheat crop in history from an acreage of 1.5 million acres, and will have a surplus of about 200,000 metric tons, on which Brazil has been given priority for the entire amount, according to the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. ✓

Saskatchewan farmers last fall purchased enough seed through the government fall forage crop program to seed 18,570 acres. Of 1,238 orders received, 530 came from the southwest of the province and 348 from the southeast. ✓

The price of state wheat in Greece has been fixed at about \$3.25 per bushel for first-grade American wheat and hard local wheat. Other local wheat and other categories of Canadian and Turkish wheat, as well as rye, will be slightly lower. ✓

The annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture will be held at the New London Hotel, London, Ontario, beginning Monday, January 25. Open sessions will begin Tuesday afternoon, January 26, and will be extended over two days. ✓

India recently permitted the export of wheat flour for the first time in 12 years, several shipments having been sent to Burma and areas around the Persian Gulf. The wheat will be taken from government stocks that must be replenished later from private imports. ✓

The Netherlands is surpassed only by New Zealand as a cheese exporter. Last year, 78,000 metric tons of Dutch cheese was sent to some 120 countries, and sold for \$51.7 million. About 85 per cent of Dutch cheese exports go to Belgium. ✓

Egypt's cotton crop will be approximately 300,000 tons or 6 million kantars, a decrease of nearly 40 per cent below last year. The Egyptian government has been urging farmers to decrease cotton production and increase grain production. ✓

Canada's 1953 honey crop amounted to 26,174,000 pounds and was the smallest crop since 1946. Colony numbers were down by 6 per cent, and yields per colony down 11 per cent. Crops in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were substantially larger this year and accounted for 30 per cent of the Canadian total. Ontario and Quebec honey crops were down about 20 per cent from last year, which may mean heavier sales of western honey in those provinces. ✓

The population of Latin America, including the West Indies, is approximately equal to the total population of Canada and the United States—about 173 million. The Population Reference Bureau in Brazil estimates that if the present rate of increases continues in this hemisphere, Latin America will have 550 million people by the year 2,000, and North America about 250 million. ✓

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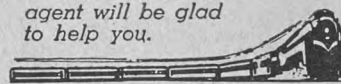
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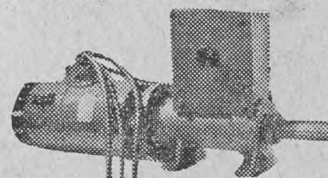
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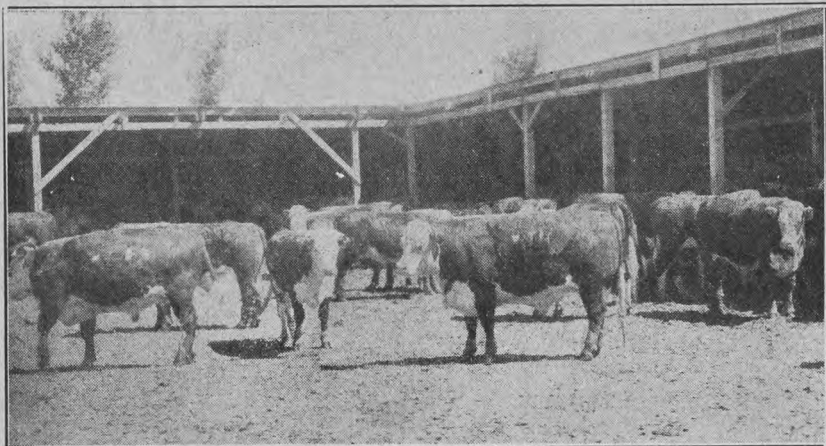
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LIVESTOCK



A few of the heavy steers ready for market in the Hill feedlot, at Lethbridge. In winter, these open sheds, deep with straw, provide their only shelter.

Alberta Cattle Feeder

W. T. Hill at Lethbridge puts a high finish on steers for the U.S. market

ANYONE driving past the public stockyards at Lethbridge, Alberta, is sure to see the huge sign directly across the highway, calling attention to W. T. Hill's place. Behind the sign is the steer-feeding and hog-feeding establishment, and the small abattoir of one of Alberta's greatest livestock enthusiasts.

In the feedlot, 400 or more steers are on feed every winter and well on into the summer. About 1,500 hogs may be found at nearly any time, in the swine stable. Close by, to handle many of the hogs and steers as they come to market weight, is the abattoir, where the owners do their own killing. Stretched out behind this cluster of buildings are 160 fertile acres, many of them irrigated. With plenty of water, and with tons of manure from the stock pens, yields from this land of 100 bushels of barley, or more, to the acre, put thousands of bushels of feed grain into the bins for winter feeding.

Hard working owners of this big establishment are W. T. Hill and his son Sherman. It has been built from scratch since Mr. Hill sold his Ontario farm while still a youth, and moved west to the country he pictured as a land of greater opportunity.

He likes nothing better now than to reminisce about his years in the Canadian west, and boast a little of the province where he finally settled. He speaks in glowing terms of the huge crops that can be grown under irrigation; of the almost endless expanses of good grazing land; the ideal climate for raising beef cattle in summer sunshine and winter chinook, and of the usefulness of natural gas for heating water and feed.

But Mr. Hill has not always been farming. When he first arrived in the west, he began selling groceries direct to farmers, and before long had a gang of salesmen travelling the country roads. Later he switched to carpentering, and then began dealing in hay. Money made in this business finally landed him in the livestock business, trucking and raising stock.

But of all the jobs he has tried, feeding steers is the one this quiet-speaking, determined businessman likes the best. His pride and joy are the cattle, and he has 400 to 500 steers

on feed every winter. He calls it his poker playing: for steers are a gamble, and with so many on feed at once, slight changes in the market prices mean huge gains or losses in the total value of his steers. During the past months, when cattle dropped from their 1951 peaks, he admits that his losses were staggering, and points out that the dropping prices put more than one feeder right out of business. Still, feeding steers is a year-in, year-out business, and he has no notion of quitting it now.

His biggest regret, as he walks among the heavy fat steers that are groaning from the heavy grain rations that are fattening them, seems to be the fact that Canadians don't appreciate good beef. He has found that most consumers want underfinished cuts of beef. He calls it the lean, tasteless kind. He continues to put a high finish on his steers, but winds up sending most of them to the United States, where there is a market for heavily finished cattle.

MR. HILL always buys top steers, for he says there is no use putting good feed into poor ones. They go into the feedlot in the fall, and begin helping themselves to screenings in the huge hopper that runs down the center of the lot. They eat about 30 pounds of screenings per day, each, at the start, but by the time they get to full feed, they have reduced this to about 10 pounds. Feed bunks built into the back of the shelter, which extends around three sides of the lot, allow adequate room for grain feeding. The feed cart goes around the lot every day, and ground barley is kept in front of the steers all winter. He keeps them in condition with enough No. 3 ground flax mixed with the barley, to allow each steer one-quarter pound per day. Along with this, the steers get all the good water they will drink, and can help themselves to a mineral mix of 100 pounds of ground limestone and 100 pounds of salt.

Last winter, the cost of feed was 47½ cents per steer. Barley was the major item, for 16½ pounds per day was valued at 40 cents, while the 10 pounds of screenings meant another 7½ cents.

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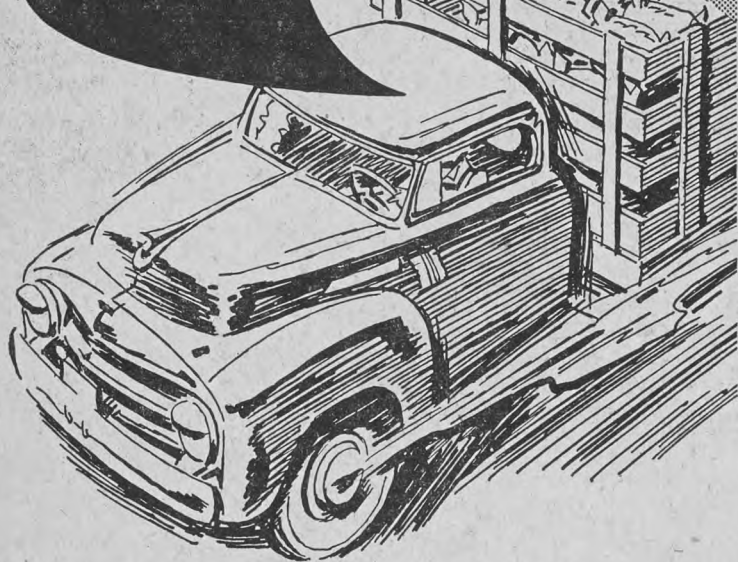


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LIVESTOCK

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HOW big a toll is taken of the North American livestock industry by carelessness in handling animals, or by disease, or by parasites? Speaking at the American Veterinary Medical Convention, Dr. W. E. Logan, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, said that:

"With very little more acreage available for production, the increase in food needed to feed an expanding population will have to be made up by loss prevention."

He reported that bruising and crippling of livestock en route to market costs the United States enough meat annually to feed a city of 500,000 for a year. Cattle grubs destroy enough hides annually to provide shoes for one million men, while one cattle disease, brucellosis, costs farmers \$136 million every year. V

Rotation Grazing On Dairy Farm

ONE of Wisconsin's outstanding dairy farmers puts into practice several ideas which will interest Canadian dairymen. With only 108 acres of cropland, Wilson Kruger milks 24 cows, with a herd butterfat average of 400 pounds. Pasture rotation is given much of the credit for this high production.

To discover the best length of time to pasture any one field, he used a "barometer" cow, putting her on the field and measuring her milk flow. He found that production dropped after three days, regardless of the amount of feed still available. Now he uses electric fences to keep his fields small, and runs enough cattle at one time to completely eat the feed off each field in a day. Every morning, the cows are turned into fresh pasture.

Using this method, he figured a \$160-per-acre return from six and seven-year-old pasture. He used grass silage in tower silos and also in a stack, and making good use of these home-grown feeds, was able to hold his feed bill to \$200, in 1952.

Mr. Kruger has put into use another original idea which he claims pays dividends. He divides his herd, so the heaviest producers eat the finest pasture, and the rest of the herd follow later. V

Winter Pigs

UNIVERSITY of Alberta reports many inquiries each winter, resulting from slow gains and "crippling" among winter pigs. The University has been able to demonstrate that pigs grown out during the winter months, can return a satisfactory profit over feed costs, after labor and investment in the pigs and equipment have been charged against the operation. However, it is emphasized that the feeding of protein, mineral and vitamin supplements is a necessity during the winter. Producers who fail to do this are those who get into trouble with slow gains and cripples.

The University suggests that pigs farrowed during the fall and winter

months require some form of vitamin A and D supplement until they reach at least 100 pounds. Irradiated dry yeast or dry vitamin D₂, and synthetic dry vitamin A, when added to the ration, will meet that need.

When skim milk or buttermilk is not available, and when the grain is fed dry from self-feeders, winter pigs will use a considerable volume of water. This should be supplied at least three times daily, but the University questions whether it pays to warm the water, except for very young pigs. V

Freezing Damages Milk

ONCE milk or cream has been allowed to freeze, it is less valuable to the dairy industry, says L. M. Silcox, supervisor, dairy factory inspection, Alberta Department of Agriculture. Unless precautions are taken during cold winter days, milk will freeze while it waits at the farm for the delivery truck, or while it is on the way to the dairy plant.

Freezing causes a change in the physical state of both the butterfat and the protein of milk, so that objectionable flakes of protein appear on the bottle which the consumer receives, or on the sides of the glass from which he drinks. As well, the volume of the cream layer on the top of the bottle is reduced considerably. Yields of cheese from frozen milk are much smaller than from normal milk, while butter made from milk that has been frozen, is mealy and less palatable.

Another consequence of freezing, that affects the milk producer even more directly, is lower milk cheques. It is almost impossible to secure a fair sample of milk for testing from frozen milk. To obtain the fair sample, the milk must be thoroughly thawed out and mixed.

Mr. Silcox recommends the use of a well-insulated cooling tank, located preferably in the milk house on dairy farms. He also suggests that all trucks should provide enough heat to prevent the milk from freezing after it leaves the farm; and, also, that milk to be delivered by train should not be left for a long period on the station platform, where it is almost sure to freeze. V

Molasses as Stock Feed

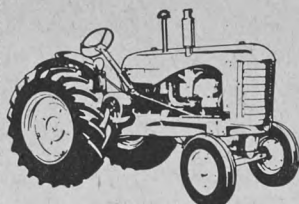
MOLASSES can do the trick in encouraging cattle and sheep to eat feed they would normally refuse. This can mean less feed going to waste, and at the same time will increase the nutritional value of the rations.

It is suggested that molasses is handled best by thinning it out with one or two parts of water so that it can be poured evenly over the feed. It will hold mixed feeds together and reduce the dusts in feeds.

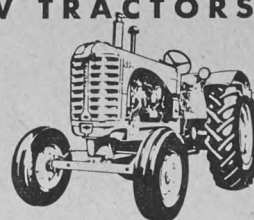
Feeder cattle can use two to four pounds daily per 1,000 pounds of live weight of animal, while sheep will make use of 2½ to 3 pounds daily per 1,000 pounds of live weight. It is good policy to accustom animals gradually to molasses. V

19 NEW MACHINES for 1954

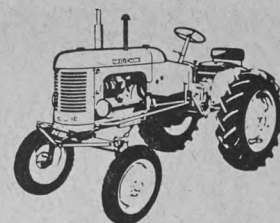
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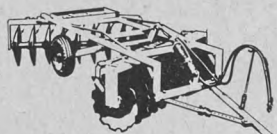


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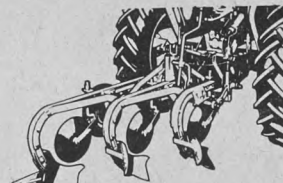
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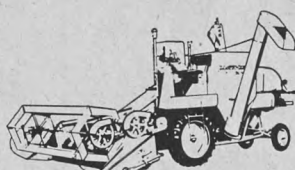
No. 44. Quick attachment. Adjustable coulter. 2 furrows for Pacer.

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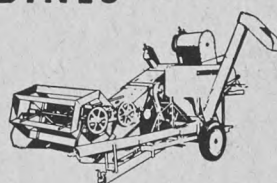


No. 35 Wheel Disc. Easy transport. Hydraulics. No. 43 for Pacer.

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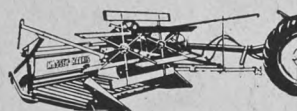


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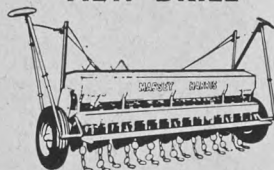
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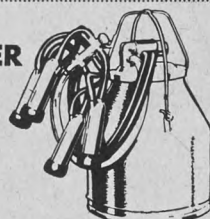
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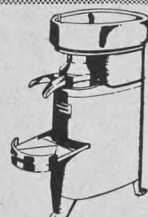


Model 81. Combines "Stay-down" teat cups and automatic vacuum.

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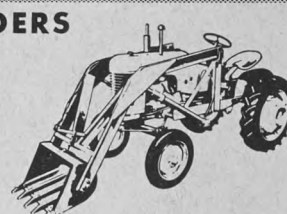


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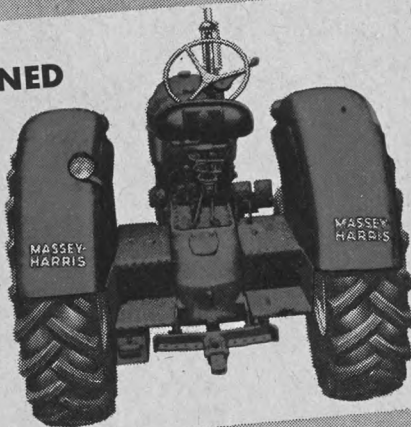
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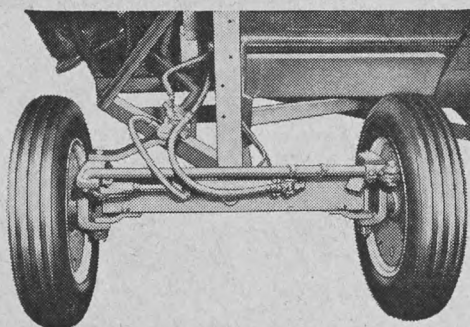
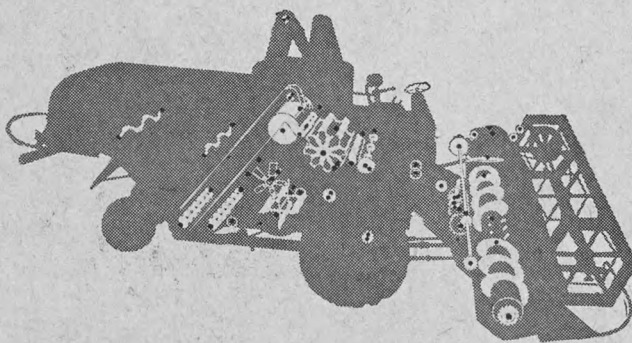
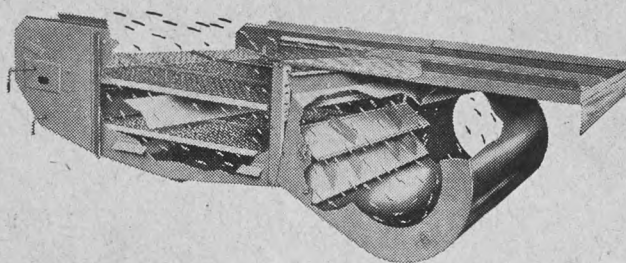
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FIELD



Some of the men contributing to the discussion of field crop problems at the Manitoba Agronomists' Conference. Left to right: D. A. Brown, assistant superintendent, Brandon Experimental Farm; E. D. Putt, agronomist, Morden Experimental Station; J. N. Welsh, Laboratory of Cereal Breeding, Winnipeg, and J. Parker, pure seed grower, Gilbert Plains, Manitoba.

Manitoba Crop Investigations

Research workers from all points of Manitoba recently reported on crop investigations for 1953

CEREAL rusts caused greater damage in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan in 1953 than at any time since 1935. This information was embodied in a report by Drs. Bjorn Peturson and Thorvaldur Johnson of the Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Winnipeg, given at the 33rd annual Manitoba Agronomists' Conference.

The heavy rust area extended from the Red River Valley westward to Regina and from the U.S. boundary northward to a line through Sturgis, Sask. About 5,000,000 acres were affected. Approximately 1,500,000 acres of late-sown wheat suffered about a 50 per cent reduction in yield, and a serious reduction in weight and grade. Some 1,700,000 acres suffered an estimated 12 per cent reduction in yield, while another 1,700,000 acres of early-sown fields suffered only slight damage. Both leaf and stem rust were responsible for the reduction. Owing to the presence of stem rust Race 15B, Thatcher, Redman, Lee and Regent, and all durum varieties, were more or less affected. Trace amounts of stem rust occurred on the new wheat variety, CT-186—now named Selkirk.

This report coincides with the report of the licensing for distribution of Selkirk wheat. A supply of 130,000 bushels of seed is available. Of this amount the United States will get 6,000 bushels to build up a supply for American farmers; 10,000 bushels will be sold to registered seed growers at \$5 per bushel; the government will keep 10,000 bushels to further increase supplies; and the remaining 104,000 bushels will be distributed to farmers in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan. Supplies will be limited to six bushels to any one farmer, and the price is \$4.50 per bushel.

A. B. Campbell of the Laboratory of Cereal Breeding, Winnipeg, reported that 1953 investigations indi-

cate that Selkirk wheat is higher yielding than Redman, Thatcher or Lee, where stem rust is a major factor. It is highly resistant to lodging, and is between Redman and Thatcher in earliness of maturity. It is highly resistant to bunt and loose smut, and is moderately resistant to leaf rust.

Owing to the use of more resistant varieties of coarse grains a decline has occurred in the number of fields heavily infected with seedling-infecting smuts. Loose smut was general throughout the province, and severe in Montcalm and Vantage barleys. Loose smut of wheat was scarce, except in Lee wheat. Fields affected with bunt were few, and have not increased over the past six years. The percentage of seed that is carrying smut spores is still high.

The oil seeds committee reported that late seeding of flax was necessary in the Red River Valley and Portage areas, and that under these conditions, short season varieties, such as Marine and Raja, outyielded Redwood and Rocket. Where early seeding was possible, the positions were reversed.

Progress in breeding rust-resistant sunflowers was reported. A high-yielding, rust-resistant selection, designated Synthetic 1, shows promise and will be distributed in trial lots for testing in 1954. The past season was favorable for soybean growth. Acme and Kabott appear to be the best varieties for Manitoba.

THE field roots and vegetable committee reported on potato trials, designed to evaluate earliness of yield. Yields were taken in early August, and the yield results showed Warba the heaviest yielder, followed in order by Manota, Irish Cobbler, Waseca, Early Ohio, Bliss Triumph, Keswick and Early Gem. In the main regional trials, harvested in September, Pontiac gave the highest yield, but the lowest starch. Manota, the University of Manitoba's recent development, was just below

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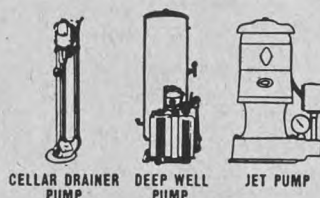
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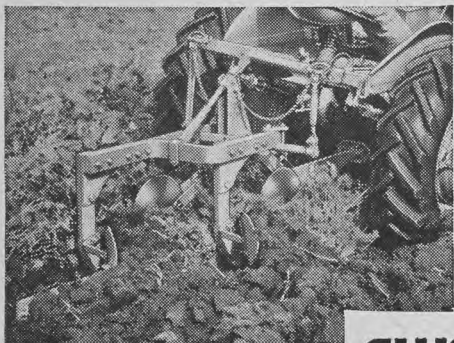
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FIELD

Pontiac in yield and had a high starch content.

There was a general upward trend in forage crop production in Manitoba from the early 1920's until 1946. Peak production occurred in 1934 when 11.5 per cent of the total seeded acreage in the province was in grass hay and clover, alfalfa and corn fodder. There is a close correlation between forage and livestock production, and of late years both have tended to give way to grain production, due to the relatively high price of grain and the labor involved in livestock raising. There is a trend toward greater acreages of alfalfa, and research institutions are concentrating their efforts toward higher-yielding, disease-resistant varieties more suitable to western climates.

THE insects and rodents committee indicated that grasshopper numbers were at a low level in 1953, and no serious outbreak is anticipated in 1954. Aided by the wet summer, sweet clover weevil populations reached the highest level on record; and the pea aphid seriously injured the soup pea crop for the first time in Manitoba. The use of insecticides, such as dieldrin, on young seedling sweet clover, reduces weevils and leads to better clover stands.

Co-operative fertilizer trials were again carried out in Manitoba. Yield increases, reported by the soils and water conservation committee, from the use of phosphate fertilizers on cereal grains were not as high in 1953 as in previous years, but were still large enough to give a good net return over the cost of buying and applying fertilizer.

On the average, over four years, 40 pounds of 11-48-0 on summerfallow has increased wheat, oats and barley yields 7.3, 14.4 and 10.3 bushels per acre, respectively. On land cropped the previous year corresponding increases from 96 pounds of 16-20-0 were 7.1, 15.6 and 16.7 bushels.

With brome grass and meadow fescue, a spring application of 16-20-0 at 100 pounds per acre increased hay yields by 68 per cent, and seed yields by 56 per cent. At 300 pounds the yield increases were 137 and 126 per cent respectively. Ammonium nitrate, 33½-0-0, increased hay yields 32 per cent and seed yields 27 per cent, when applied at 50 pounds per acre; and by 115 and 106 per cent respectively, at 150 pounds.

The weeds committee reported that no practical method of breaking the dormancy of wild oat seed has yet been devised. Work on chemicals is continuing, but there is still nothing to report. The Conference agreed that wild oats is the most important weed problem, and that cultural control methods continue as the most practicable expedient.

Can Seed Be Saved?

THE proper rate of seeding is generally good for a discussion in the spring of the year; it is worth discussion; if a farmer has 200 acres to seed, 100 bushels is at stake in deciding whether to seed at one bushel per acre or one and a half. On the same acreage seeding a bushel and a peck

means the loss of 50 bushels if a bushel per acre would have been enough.

A. D. McFadden, cerealist at the Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alberta, has been studying rates of spring wheat seeding and their effects on yields. Saunders and Thatcher were two of the varieties used, and they were sown at rates varying from half a bushel to two bushels per acre. The crops from the lighter sowings took longer to mature, were more resistant to lodging, and were generally taller than when heavier rates were used.

On the average over the four years in which the tests have been conducted (1949-52) Saunders wheat has averaged 37 bushels per acre when seeded at the rate of 24 pounds per acre; 49 bushels at 50 pounds seed per acre; 45.7 bushels at 74 pounds and 47 bushels at 99 pounds. Thatcher wheat has produced 37.8 bushels when seeded at the rate of 23 pounds per acre; 49 bushels at 46 pounds; 50.3 bushels at 69 pounds, and 47.7 bushels at 92 pounds. It was felt that the most satisfactory rate for seeding Saunders was 50 pounds per acre, and Thatcher 46 pounds per acre.

All tests were conducted on summerfallow, and the plots were hand weeded to prevent competition from weeds. Best results are gained from reduced rates of seeding when weed free seed of high germination is used. It is also important that the land being seeded should be clean.

Treating Smut Free Seed

THE loss due to covered smut (bunt) of wheat is large, but a great deal of smut free seed is planted every year in western Canada. It is believed that smut spores overwintering in western Canada are not a source of infection in spring sown crops, which indicates that the disease is largely carried over on the seed. If the seed has been tested and found free of smut there seems to be very little purpose in treating it.

Various claims have been made regarding yield increases from treating wheat with compounds containing mercuric dusts. Over the last three years the Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., has been conducting experiments designed to test the validity of these claims, by determining the yield of wheat obtained from treated and untreated smut free seed.

The investigations indicated some decline in yields when smut-free seed was treated. The average yield of untreated wheat sown on the plots over the last three years was 29.1 bushels per acre from untreated seed; Ceresan treated yielded 27.6, Leytosan, 27.9, and Panogen, 27.7.

Comparisons of treated and untreated seed were made at six substations in southwestern Saskatchewan in 1953. On the average the untreated plots yielded 32.7 bushels per acre, compared with 32.4 bushels on the plots where treated seed was used.

The tests suggest that treating smut free seed with mercuric dusts does not increase yields, and may reduce them slightly. If the seed were smut infected the results would, of course, be altered.



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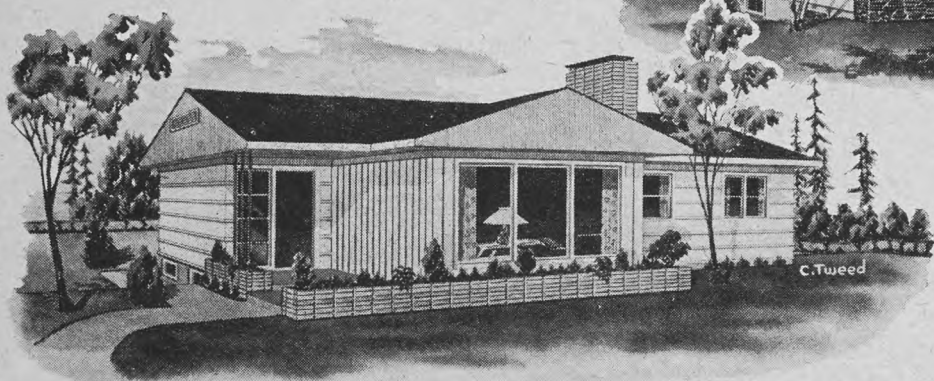
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HORTICULTURE



What is more beautiful or satisfactory than bright flowers in summer, under a bright sky and with the shade of trees nearby!

Examine Stored Vegetables

NEARLY every farm and home garden has some surplus of vegetables in the fall, to be taken up and used during the winter months. Generally, a storage space that would be fully approved by the experts is not available; and a cool place in the cellar where the vegetables will not freeze is usually selected.

Even so, as pointed out by the Experimental Farms Service at Ottawa, several kinds of vegetables can, with care, be stored well into the winter, especially if, when stored, care was taken to exclude those likely to spoil or rot most quickly, due to cuts, bruises or frost damage.

For the most satisfactory results, the stored vegetables should be examined fairly frequently. If those that have begun to spoil are taken out right away, there may be some salvage in them for the table, and if not, those that are still sound will be protected. Another reason for taking out the rotting ones is that these develop heat in the storage, and are likely to disrupt temperature conditions for the remainder. Very often if vegetables are stored in a cool part of the cellar where there is a furnace, the air tends to become dry and the vegetables wilt early. When this is noticed, it will help if the floor of the storage room is sprinkled with water, or if the sand in which the root vegetables may be buried is moistened.

Garden vegetables are very useful foods during the winter months and are usually very much appreciated. If a little care now and then will keep them fresher and make them available for an additional two or three weeks, the effort is well worth while.

Gladioli

In N. Sask.

WHEN I first planted glad bulbs, there were many unanswered questions in my mind: are they hardy to frost, dry weather, wet weather, do they bloom well before fall frost, and so on? During many years of gladiolus growing I've had most of these questions answered, resulting in the very successful growing of glads.

First, get good large bulbs from a reliable source: bulbs grown in B.C.

will give very good and attractive results.

I like an assortment of different types and colors, for they not only make a better showing, but some kinds will bloom earlier than others and if you can get them to start blooming early—by mid-July at least—you will enjoy a long season of one of the loveliest flowers, before frost comes and nips the buds. Though they are quite hardy to spring frost, the buds will not stand more than two or three degrees in the fall.

Gladioli can be planted out as early as the first week in May. However, if you want to make sure the latest varieties will bloom before frost catches up with them, as well as enjoy the earliest varieties earlier, take shallow wooden boxes—peach and plum boxes will do fine—put in two inches of earth, push your bulbs in side by side, then more dirt to cover bulbs well, and water as needed (not too much). If you do this about April 15 they will have a good root system and shoots will be above ground by the time you want to plant them outdoors.

To plant outdoors make a hole or furrow three to four inches deep with a hoe, then lift the bulbs from the boxes very carefully, so as not to break too many roots. Finally, lay them in and cover firmly (I do this with my hands).

They will grow well in a sunny location, in rich, well-drained soil. Water them during a dry spell, if possible.

CUT your glads when the first two florets are open, and if water is changed every day or so, they will stay fresh, and bloom to the last bud.

I could not start to name all the nice varieties, but let me point out the "Evanges line," a pink-toned cream, with a cream throat, very pretty; and "Rosy Morn," a bright ruffled rose, a very lovely glad.

To store the bulbs, dig them about October 1. Let them dry in the sun, if possible, for two or three days, covering them at night against frost. Shake all the dirt off, cut off the stems about three inches from the bulb, then store in boxes not more than three bulbs deep. I keep these boxes in a dry, upstairs room about a month, then take them to the basement for the rest of the winter.

I just can't wait till the summer,

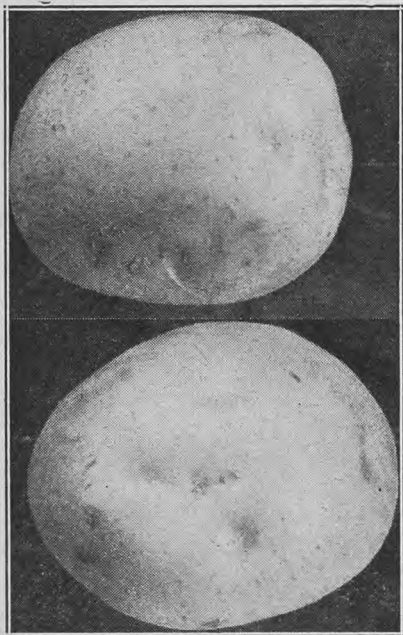
HORTICULTURE

when I can have a nice bouquet of glads by the sink (yes, by the sink), so I can admire them as I go about my work.—Mrs. H. Rodier, Sask. ✓

Manota Potato Favorably Received

The Manota is a white, shallow-eyed potato recently introduced by the University of Manitoba. In the spring of 1953 small samples of this variety were distributed to members of the Saskatchewan Extension Gardeners' Guild. Last fall a short questionnaire was sent out to those who had received this potato, to obtain some expressions of opinion as to its merits.

In all, 224 replies were received from widely scattered points in Saskatchewan; also three from Alberta and one from Fort Smith, N.W.T. In general, the comments were quite favorable and particularly so with respect to the cooking qualities of this potato. In reply to a question regard-



Manota potatoes, originated by the University of Manitoba, did well in Saskatchewan in 1953.

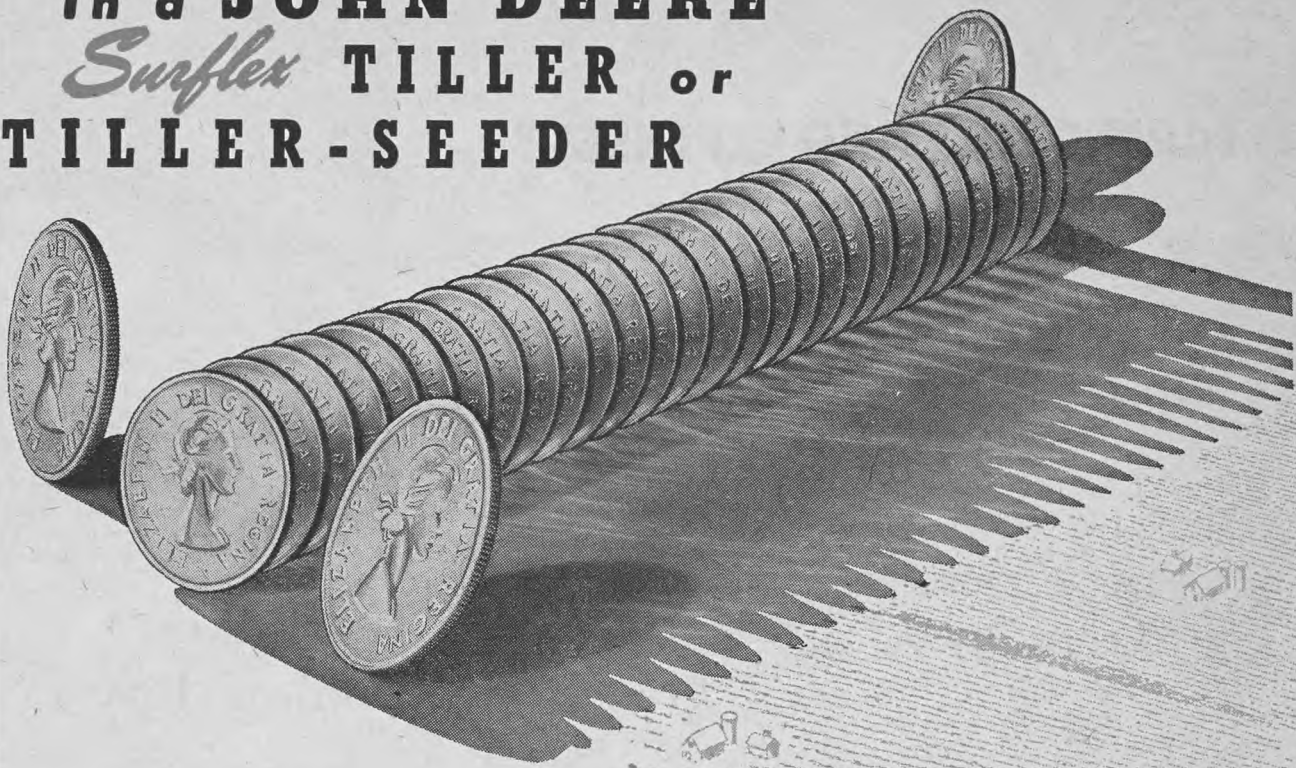
ing the quality of this variety when boiled, 91 per cent rated it "good" or "excellent." No attempt was made to obtain accurate yield data, because of the smallness of the samples distributed. However, of those who replied to the questionnaire, 88 per cent stated that Manota yielded as well as, or better than, the other varieties grown. Readers will be interested to learn that the grower at Fort Smith, N.W.T., harvested 35 pounds of Manota from sets obtained from two potatoes.

The Guild members were asked to name the other varieties of potatoes that they were growing. Some indication of the relative popularity of varieties is obtained from the 228 replies. A total of 27 varieties were listed. In first place was Early Ohio, grown by 78 persons; in second place Netted Gem, listed by 72 people; and thirdly, Warba, mentioned by 70 growers. Well below these three varieties were Pontiac, Bliss Triumph and Irish Cobbler, in that order, and listed by between 32 and 40 growers in each case.—D. R. Robinson, Extension Horticulturist, University of Saskatchewan. ✓

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and seed up to an acre or more every 7 minutes. What's more, *Surflex* Tillers are ruggedly built to work steadily, day-in and day-out, and this dependable operation eats up acres in a hurry.

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Fifth, you'll find *Surflex* Tillers easier to operate, adjust, service, and transport. These time-saving features are worth plenty of hard cash for every owner.

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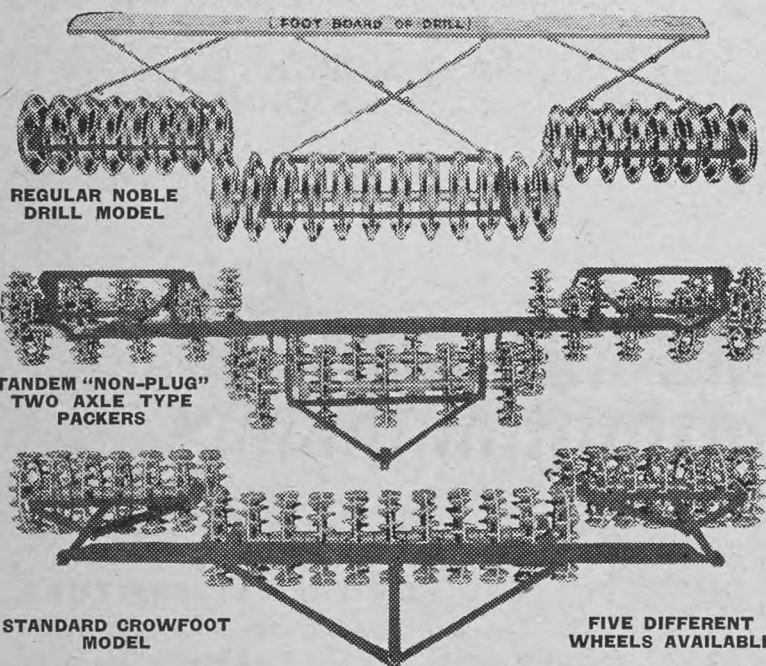
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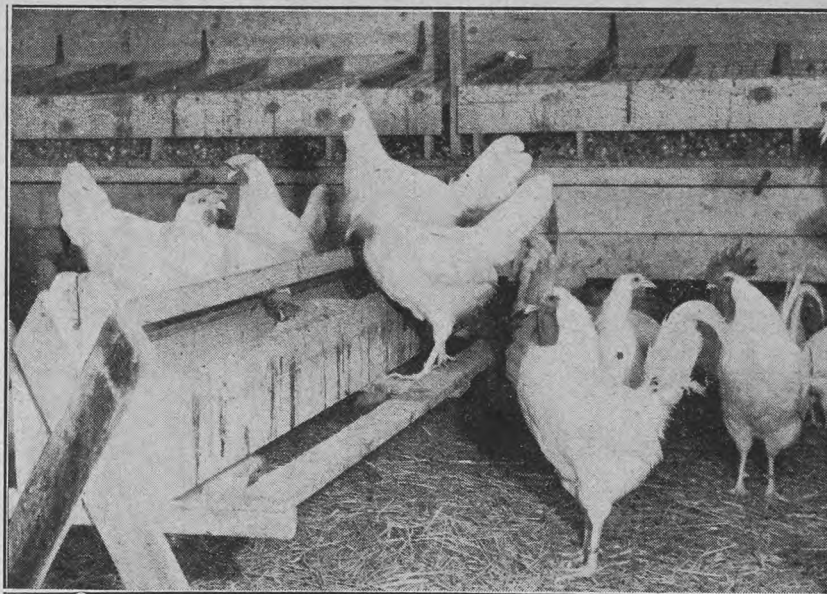
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POULTRY



Eighty per cent production was the record of the 1,600 Leghorns in mid-November. Cockerels indicate the eggs are for hatching. Note the roosts, and dropping boards at rear, and the raised feed hopper.

He Makes Poultry Pay

Twenty-five years with poultry have shown Ed Dempke that high-quality chicks, commercial feeds and cool, clean quarters, mean poultry profits

WHEN it comes to his poultry flock, Ed Dempke, of Winkler, Manitoba, refuses to compromise with quality. He paid 55 cents apiece for his 1,650 day-old White Leghorn chicks last spring, because he was convinced they were the best birds he could buy. He insisted on the best possible ration for them, starting them on a commercial chick starter. When they went to range he still didn't skimp, for he bought a commercial growing mash to mix with his chopped, home-grown grains. From mid-August, when the pullets went into the laying pens, they have been eating expensive commercial hatching ration, mixed with home-grown grains.

Mr. Dempke is just as particular about the range where the birds run, or the laying pens where they finally begin to pay for their keep, as he is about the feed. Every year the fast-growing chicks go from their brooder houses to a different range, to eliminate any danger of picking up infection from an earlier flock. The ranges are kept "dry, and level as a carpet," Mr. Dempke points out. There is no room on his farm for disease-infested mud-holes to bring sickness and loss to the flocks. When The Country Guide visited the farm in mid-November the laying houses were humming with fans of the new ventilators, carrying out old air and bringing fresh air into the pens. Even the windows were open, though the day was cold, and a thermometer showed the temperature to be well under 50 degrees. He won't permit it to go higher.

Twenty-five years working with poultry has convinced him that all this devotion to detail pays off. Only 50 chicks of the original 1,650 were lost this spring, up to the time the birds were housed and brought to a heavy lay. Production was up to 80 per cent in November, and hatchability was up over that good figure. One hundred dozen eggs a day pay a lot of bills,

and that is the number of eggs the flock was producing in November.

Although he sells his eggs to a hatchery now, and collects a premium price, Mr. Dempke has shipped to regular consumers for years, and says the extra cost of producing hatching eggs eats up most of the additional revenue.

"There is money in producing eggs for market, most years," he emphasizes, and has proved that to his own satisfaction.

An automatic waterer and a pressure system relieves him now of any work in keeping fresh water before the birds. But he still feeds them by hand, keeping the dry hatching mash in front of the birds all the time. Hoppers are filled three times a day, and a feeding oil is added to it once a day. In the morning, the birds are thrown some oats on the deep litter, but in the eve-



Mr. Dempke feeds grain in a trough so he can tell how much they eat.

Sunshine Turkey Poults

for 1954



SUNSHINE—Your Best Buy in Turkey Poults. Order now from the Largest producers of Turkey Poults in Manitoba. Bookings are open for most dates.

	Per 100	Less than 100	1,000 or over
B.B. Bronze	\$85.00	90c each	80c each
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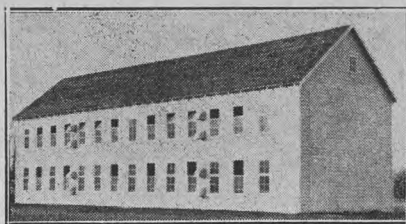
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POULTRY



Even in cool weather, windows are open and ventilators humming to maintain circulation in the pens.

ning, the scratch grain goes into a trough, so he always knows how much they eat. At noon, some water is poured over the dry mash to form a crumbly mash. The birds, already full from eating the dry mash from the same trough, dig in again at this extra treat, and clean it up.

The birds lay in the privacy of single nests, even entering from the back so extra light will not frighten them from doing their duty. A shallow litter on the concrete floor stayed dry and crisp, because the pen was cool. Dropping boards under the roosts — but well above the floor—are cleaned off a couple of times a month. More often would be a waste of effort, says this carefully efficient poultryman.

A spotless yard, without a weed in sight, freshly painted and trimmed buildings; and a healthy, vigorous flock indicate that careful planning can be turned into dollars of profit. That's the way Ed Dempke operates to make poultry raising a profitable companion enterprise to grain growing on his 640-acre Manitoba farm.

Less Labor With Deep Litter

DEEP litter will reduce the amount of work required to look after the poultry flock, but the poultry house must have sufficient ventilation. Once deep litter is established, it need only be stirred occasionally. This means much less work than removing the litter and putting down a fresh one frequently, as is done in many flocks.

The Indian Head Experimental Station workers report that deep litter has been maintained there all year round. Flue and slot systems of ventilation have both been used effectively. Deep litter was used even in pens where no dropping boards or pits were provided, and where all droppings were deposited in the litter. Conventional systems of ventilation were adequate during cold spells, but it was necessary to open one or more windows to provide supplementary ventilation, when the weather permitted.

Indian Head suggests that deep litter should be started in summer or early fall, with four to six inches of straw, shavings, or sawdust. If newly started litter begins to cake, it should be stirred and have hydrated lime added to it, at the rate of one pound to every five square feet.

When old litter begins to cake, more litter should be added. Caking indicates that there is insufficient volume to absorb the droppings and prevent dampness. Feeding whole grain in the litter will encourage the birds to scratch, and so reduce the amount of hand-stirring needed. Frequent turning of the litter is unnecessary.

Clean Eggs

WASHING eggs results in nine times more spoilage than dry cleaning, according to the results of an investigation by the British Columbia Poultry Industries Council. The Council points out that nest-clean eggs show very little spoilage.

Using the motto "Hens lay clean eggs . . . keep them that way," in its campaign to improve egg quality, the Council makes the following recommendations:

Producers are urged to try to produce nest-clean eggs. Dry cleaning methods only, are recommended in removing any dirt or stains from the egg. The further use of mechanical wet-washers is particularly discouraged, but those still using them are asked to operate their machines according to the instructions of the manufacturers, paying special attention to sanitation, water temperature, and drying.

Poultrymen are asked, also, to avoid soaking eggs in water, or any other solution.

Fresh eggs are a favorite food in Canada, but they must be at the very peak of quality to have their greatest appeal to consumers.

Year-Round Egg Production

POULTRYMEN are changing over from the old seasonal pattern of egg production. The Canada Department of Agriculture points out that ten years ago, November production, lowest of the entire year, was only about 45 per cent of the average monthly production. Old flocks had been shipped to market, and with most pullets still not into lay, only a few eggs came to market. As the pullets did finally come into lay, egg production picked up with a vengeance, and by April and May, 60 per cent more eggs than were marketed in average months, flooded onto the market.

This unfortunate situation has been changed in parts of Canada now. Early pullets coming into lay have pushed back the period of lowest production to August; and even in that month, production was maintained last fall at 75 per cent of the normal monthly average.

It all means that poultrymen have been trying to give consumers fresh eggs through every season of the year. The reason for this, says the Department, is that the poultry enterprise is becoming less and less a side-line activity. Commercial poultry production now means greater care in looking after the birds. They are fed better rations, housed in better and cleaner pens, and birds of superior breeding are being used.

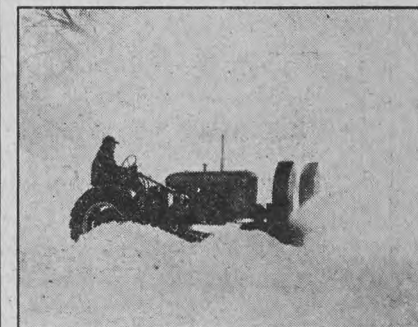
According to the Department, the greatest changes in this seasonal pattern of marketing eggs, have been in British Columbia and the Maritime provinces. The trend is less evident in Central Canada, and there is little, if any, evidence of this development in the prairie provinces.

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CUT COSTS & LABOR WITH YEAR 'ROUND FARM MACHINES



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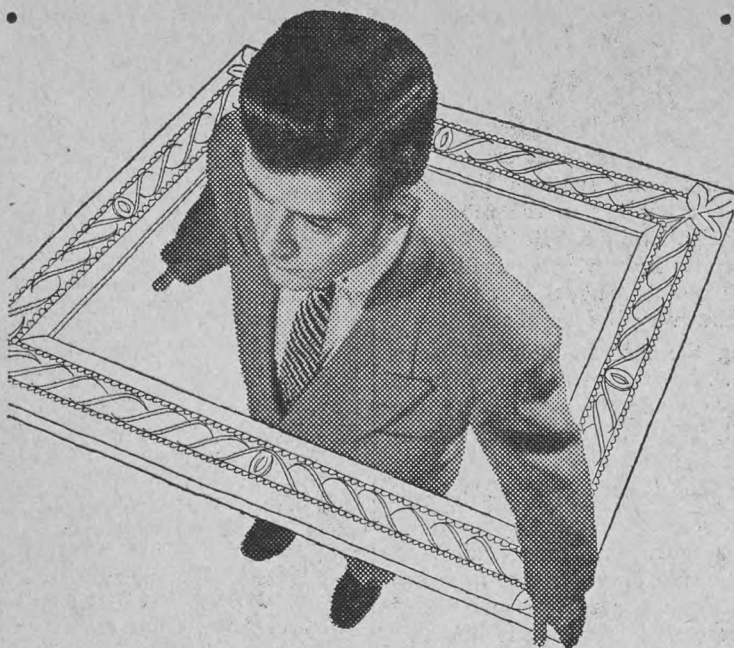
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Usually he is regarded simply as a man who is providing financial security for his family. But if you could see him in true perspective against the background of his community—and even the whole country—you'd realize that he also benefits his fellow-citizens in important ways.

Take such useful public works as new roads, bridges, schools and hospitals, for instance. He often helps to create them—because a large part of his premium payments is invested for him by his life insurance company to help finance their construction.

Or note science's progress in the war against disease. Here, too, this man plays a part. For life insurance companies contribute funds to vital medical research projects that promote better health and longer life for all.

Moreover, by safeguarding his family, he performs another service for his fellow citizens. For by doing so he makes sure that his family will not be a financial burden to others.

So, if you are a life insurance policyholder, be glad that in all these ways you're helping to make Canada a better land to live in!



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FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



Two visitors to the Neepawa Rally Day stop to inspect the Minnedosa display.

They Built a Blazing Fire

Minnedosa club members won at Neepawa with their colorful portrayal of a farm fire

IF you should happen to catch Oliver Douglas, Minnedosa farmer, and past-president of the 4-H Club Council of Manitoba, in a reflective mood, he may tell you what he told me as we looked over some club exhibits at the Neepawa 4-H Rally Day.

"When I was a young lad, if I got out to the Minnedosa fair, it was a fortunate day. Hard work kept us always at home, then. That's why I devote so much time to the 4-H club work now."

He has been leader of the Minnedosa Calf Club for 10 years, and calls this club movement the one organization that gives young farmers a chance to join in nearly every type of community and farm activity. One of his club's most popular projects has been building displays; and last year, in preparing for the big Neepawa show, Minnedosa broke away from the usual procedure of dealing with the care of livestock. They had already been successful with a foot-and-mouth disease exhibit. Last year, they thought it was time for something broader in scope.

Fire is a constant menace to Manitoba farms, and what could be more fitting, they asked, or more colorful, than to show a raging fire. Not a real one, of course, but a model. The members agreed, and began to plan it. They wanted something brilliant, with plenty of action to catch the eye. A realistic painting of a fire, through which shone a light, to give brilliance to the flames, would do the trick.

To develop movement, they first tried a pendulum apparatus, using batteries to supply the kick to keep it moving. This didn't give the effect they wanted, so a car battery was pressed into service and hitched to a 32-volt motor. A rheostat to increase the resistance of the circuit, slowed down the motor, to which a wooden disk was attached, to provide the rotating platform they wanted.

To come up with a colorful painting of a blazing fire, the committee went to a young artist, Carol Sanderson, in Minnedosa, and she produced an oil painting realistic enough to make one catch his breath. Placing a lighted bulb behind the oil and having it shine through red tissue paper to light the

oil, gave the appearance of a red hot fire. However, the flames still had to be brought to life. An ice cream carton, with the sides cut in barber-pole strips, was placed on the rotating disk. The light was hung down into this rotating carton, and the whole picture came to life with brilliant, dancing flames.

To darken the front of the picture and display the flames more effectively, it was placed back in a deep frame with green, corrugated cardboard tapering out from it to the naturally finished wood trimming.

The title was all that remained. They chose a simple direct question. "Did One of These Cause This?" and suggested cigarette butts, overheated wires, farm fuels and unguarded trash fires as possibilities. This was the message for visitors to the Neepawa 4-H Rally Day. It got the nod for first prize from critical judges and caught the eyes of onlookers passing by, pointing out in a dramatic manner the danger of carelessness with fire.

Members of the display committee, Elaine Shuttleworth, Bob Douglas, Ron Dyer and Bob Meadows, and assistant club leader Eddie Meadows, who supplied the ingenuity and work, enjoyed every minute they worked on it. More than that, they performed a real service to the country's fire prevention program.

Speakers from Other Countries

ALTHOUGH very few club members get an opportunity to travel to far away countries, it is often possible to get speakers from those countries to talk at club meetings.

"United Nations" was the theme of one social evening held by the Waldensian Valley 4-H Beef Club in Saskatchewan, and the club had as guest speaker, Mr. E. Deihl, a New Zealander recently arrived from London, England. He observed that the friendliness of the people, and the beauty of the sunsets, have been among his first impressions of Canada.

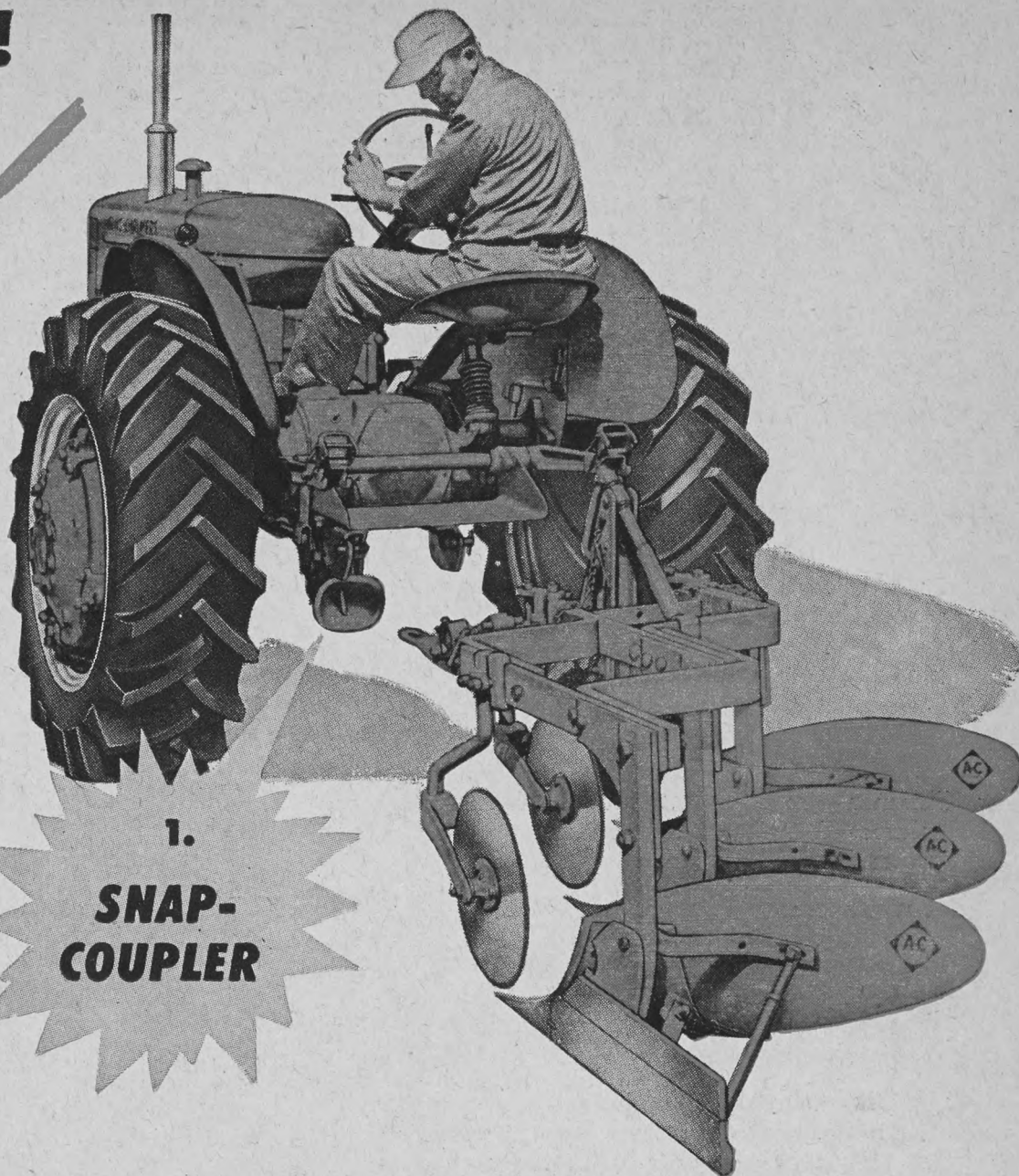
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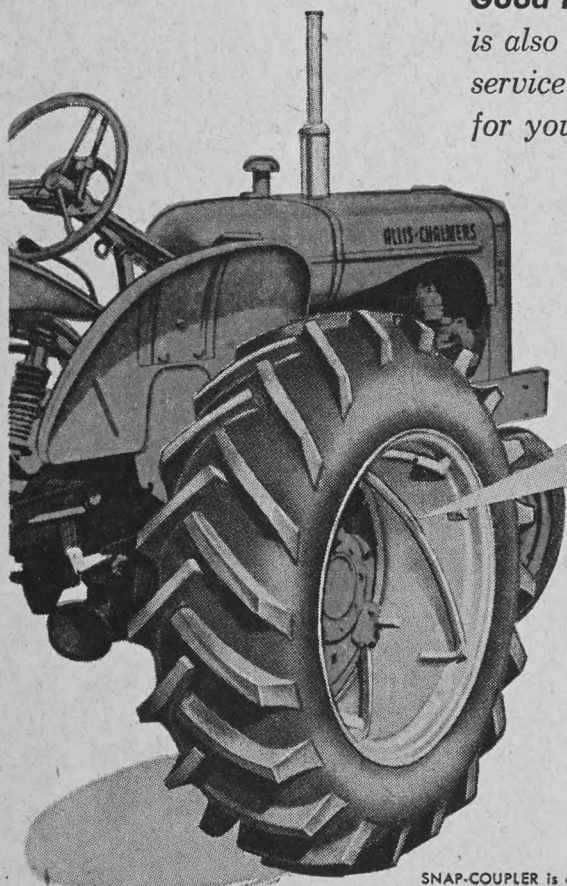
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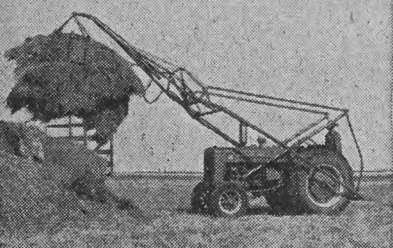
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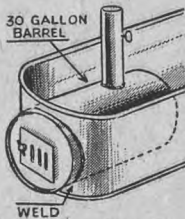
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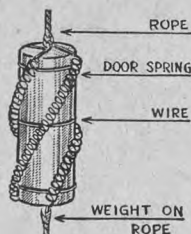
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Tank Heater. I made the tank heater shown in the illustration from a 30-gallon drum welded into the tank, with a door fitted at the front and a pipe with a damper on it at the top. It only cost me \$8.00 all told, and you can build a fire in it that will hold, and really warm up the water.—F.F. ✓

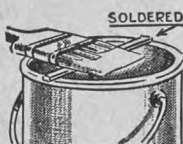


Frozen Silage Tool. I have broken forks prying around frozen silage or manure. An excellent tool for working around either one can be made by cutting the tines half length on an old manure fork, and then sharpening them to an edge.—M.I.G. ✓

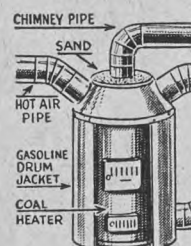
Chimney Cleaner. It is easy to make an efficient chimney cleaner by stretching door springs around a block of wood that is about one inch smaller in diameter than the chimneys to be cleaned. For short chimneys you can use a handle, but for longer chimneys I have a rope on one end and a weight on the other. I also made a small cleaner with a round body for cleaning stove pipe sections.—J.P., Sask. ✓



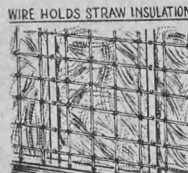
Paint Pail Bar. A bar soldered across the top of the paint pail is handy to wipe the brush on, and makes a stable place to lay the brush.—V.T.L. ✓



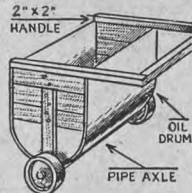
Low Cost Furnace. An old coal heater can be converted into a usable furnace at little cost. I got an old gas drum, cut out the ends and split it down the side, and spread it to form a jacket around the heater. A tin-smith made the top of the furnace, and provided the proper pipes. Fit the pipes made at the top for that purpose, and bolt the top to the jacket, and lead the pipes to either floor or wall registers of the rooms to be heated. Spread sand on top of the furnace, because it will get hot. The pipes should be covered with asbestos paper. A cold-air register is not essential, but it makes for faster heating and better circulation in the rooms. Every precaution to eliminate fire hazard should be practised.—M.B., Alta. ✓



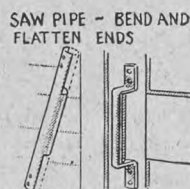
Straw Insulation. A handy way of insulating a barn or building where there is not a great fire hazard is to nail page wire to the stud-dings and fill the space between wire and wall with straw.—C.E.W. ✓



Silage or Farm Cart. The sketch shows how I made a very satisfactory silage cart out of an old oil drum, two old wheels and a piece of pipe. I split the drum down one side, bent up the flaps to a U-shape, made two T's out of 2 x 4's, and put one of them in each end of the opened up drum, with holes in the bottom end of the T's for the axle. The ends of the drum I closed up with 1 x 6's. The handles are made of 2 x 2's as shown. It can be made to stand up by putting a board under the handle. It works very well and is handy, but it pulls heavy; I intend to raise the axle and put on old car wheels to make it pull easier.—L.I.C. ✓



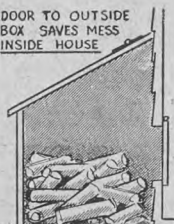
Barn Handle. Handles for barns or other outbuildings can be made from short lengths of pipe. The pipe can be sawed and bent, as shown, and holes drilled in the flattened ends for fastening to the door.—A.B., Sask ✓



Tub Brooder. We made a very good brooder out of an old wash tub. We turned it upside down and set three bricks on edge under the sides. We screwed in a socket for the bulb. We used a 100-watt bulb, but in a colder room you might need a bigger bulb. Last spring we put 150 chicks under it and saved them all.—J.G.H. ✓



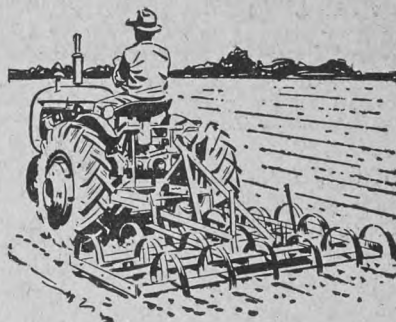
Outside Wood Box. A fuel box built against the wall of the house, as shown in the illustration, can save mess, tracking through the house, and some carrying of wood. A small hole through the wall allows you to get the wood without going outside.—J.L. ✓



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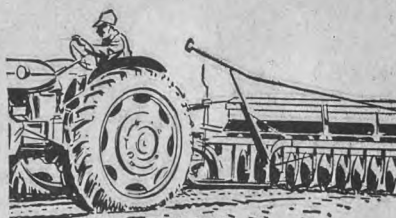


"So much to do and so little time" sums up the farmers' feelings in the Spring, when they are trying to get their seeding done. If tillage equipment is not in good working order, costly delays and mounting repair bills may result.



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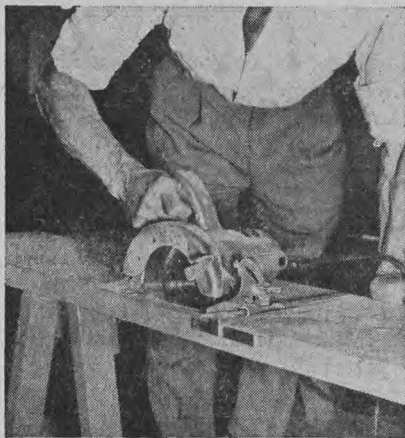


Why not drop in and see your local Imperial Bank Manager, and have a chat with him. He is interested in your financial requirements and would be glad to tell you how Farm Improvement Loans can help you solve them.

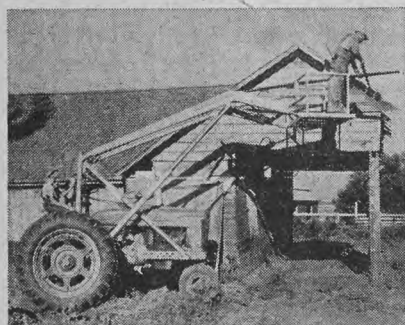
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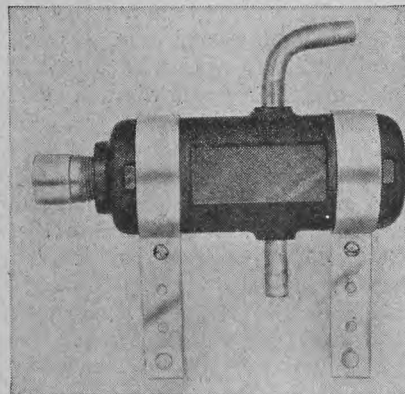
WHAT'S NEW



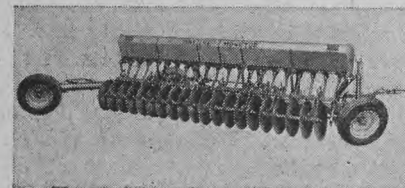
This new six-inch, heavy-duty, adjustable saw is said to be designed for simplified accurate sawing, and to be capable of cutting 27 feet per minute. (Black and Decker Mfg. Co. Ltd., Toronto.)



A hydraulic attachment for tractors said to be capable of pushing, loading, stacking and lifting weights up to 3,000 pounds, as high as 27 feet in the air, is manufactured by American Road Equipment Co., Omaha, Nebraska. Hay basket, manure bucket, forage fork, and other attachments are available for it. (Available through dealers in Canada.)



A tank-type engine preheater is said to bring the engine coolant up to operating temperature, in below zero weather, in as little as 30 minutes. It is said to be quickly adapted to any liquid-cooled engine found on trucks, tractors, automobiles and other farm equipment. (Pitt Distributing Co. Ltd., 71 Front St. E., Toronto.)



A new flexible disk harrow designed for large disking jobs and combine disking and seeding, is available in 11½ and 14-foot models. The flexible disk gangs are said to move up and down, independently of each other. (Minneapolis-Moline of Canada, Limited, Winnipeg and Regina.)

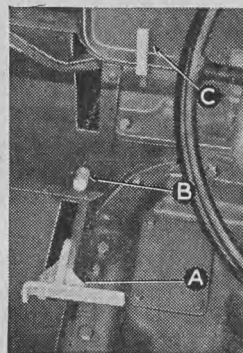


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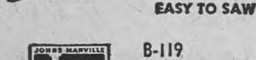
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MONTHLY

Limit Exports of Canadian Oats to U.S.

Acting upon a request from the American government, Canada, last month, reluctantly agreed to voluntarily limit exports of oats to the United States during a specified period of time. The decision which followed an exchange of views between the two governments will limit exports of oats to the United States to a maximum of 23 million bushels for the period December 11, 1953, to midnight, September 30, 1954. Export limits will be controlled through the issue of export permits by the Canadian Wheat Board. During the discussions U.S. spokesmen were reported to have indicated that the restriction of oats imports was a matter of the utmost urgency.

It will be recalled that earlier last year President Eisenhower directed the U.S. Tariff Commission to make an investigation under the Agricultural Adjustment Act (the legal basis of U.S. farm price supports) to determine whether oats being imported into the country threatened to render the price support program ineffective. Following completion of the investigation, the Tariff Commission in reporting to the President, recommended that oats imports be restricted.

While the limitation is anything but desirable from the Canadian point of view, it is, in the words of the Trade Minister, the Right Honorable C. D. Howe, "the lesser of two evils." Reporting to the House of Commons on the matter, the Minister said, "We understand their (the United States) problem; I believe they understand ours. Having in mind the serious consequences that would result to both countries from imposition of import controls on oats into the U.S., consequently extending beyond trade in oats and extending far into the future, we reached a temporary arrangement whereby Canada undertook to limit exports of oats to the U.S. to a reasonable quantity for a relatively short period." Canada, through this action, has made the best of a difficult and far from desirable situation. By voluntarily restricting oats exports to the U.S. Canada has shown her desire to co-operate with that country while assuring herself of the opportunity of reviewing the situation next year when circumstances may be entirely different. Had import quotas been established by the U.S. it is doubtful whether they would have been up to the present volume and too, once placed on the record, removal of such restrictions is sometimes a difficult problem.

The limitation is not one which should cause undue concern during its effective period. In the first place, overabundance of oats in Canada is not a problem at the present time. Furthermore, oats exports to the United States should not be materially below the record level established last year. During the period August 1 to December 11, 1953, when export limits became effective, Canada exported approximately 31 million bushels of oats to the United States. This amount together with the export quota of 23 million bushels gives us

a total of 54 million bushels for the current crop year. Exports last year amounted to 62 million bushels.

Explanation of the U.S. request for restricted oats imports is to be found in the fact that its government has been under great pressure from certain producer groups who maintain that imports of Canadian oats have depressed the American market prices. In this respect it should be noted that imports of Canadian oats amounting to 54 million bushels would represent only approximately four per cent of the estimated current production of 1,205 million bushels. The present problem is indicative of some of the difficulties which are encountered in maintaining a high prices support program.

It will be interesting to note the course of American oats prices during the next several months. Up to the time of writing no price increases have been registered and, in fact, the tendency has been the other way. It is understood that oats are now entering the U.S. from Argentina which may have some influence on domestic prices. It is not known what action will be taken by the U.S. if Argentine oats enter the country in large volume but it is reported that a release from the White House indicated that the President "concurs with Canada's understanding that should substantial quantities of oats be imported into the U.S. from other sources during the specified period, the situation would be subject to review by both the U.S. and Canada."

Over the long run production of oats in the United States has not been sufficient to satisfy domestic requirements although the deficit has not occurred at a constant annual rate. In some years production has been greater than domestic requirements while in others deficits have been considerable. Practically all of the U.S. demand for Canadian oats comes from the deficit feed areas of the eastern and south-eastern states where there is a large livestock and poultry population. The normally high test weights of Canadian oats and the relatively lower water rates prevailing on transportation from the producing area to the feeder have made them more attractive than oats produced in the United States. It is not surprising, therefore, that American farmers themselves in certain areas have objected to the limitations placed on imports of oats from this country. ✓

Probe of Effect of Rye Imports

As the oats quota went into effect last month the U.S. announced that the Tariff Commission would investigate the effect of rye imports on the domestic price support program for that commodity and on the volume of products made from domestic rye. No action by the U.S. government is likely to affect last year's crop of Canadian rye since it will be several months before the Commission completes its investigations and compiles its report.

Rye is not a major crop in either Canada or the United States but Canadian exports to the latter country increased considerably in 1953. Up to December 10, Americans im-

COMMENTARY

ported over five million bushels of rye from Canada compared with imports of 680 thousand bushels for the same period in 1952. Protests against imports come from a small minority of producers whose major crop is rye.

One factor which may affect Canadian exports of coarse grains to the United States is the proposed reduction in acreages devoted to corn, cotton and wheat. At its recent "outlook" conference the U.S. Department of Agriculture discussed tentative plans for taking out of production more than 27 million acres of land devoted to these crops. If this is done several alternative decisions face the U.S. producer; the land may be devoted to pasture, hay or seed, it may be placed in summerfallow for the following year or a large portion of it might be devoted to rye, oats or barley. If the latter choice is made it would mean greater direct competition with Canadian grains than at the present time and would lead undoubtedly to greater demands for more restrictions against Canadian imports.

Car Order Book Reinstated— Delivery Quotas Boosted

The Canadian Wheat Board in the early part of December issued orders which lifted the suspension of the car order book, increased the delivery quota by two bushels per acre and authorized a second supplementary quota of three bushels of oats per seeded acre of oats.

The reinstatement of the operation of the car order book became effective at all western shipping points December 14, cancelling the suspension order which had been in effect since October 19. In lifting the suspension the Board noted that all shipments of grain from country elevators must continue to be made in accordance with shipping preferences in effect December 14, or such instructions as might be issued subsequent to that date.

The "second quota" which also became effective on December 14 permitted producers to deliver an additional two bushels of grain per specified acre or 300 bushels, whichever is the greater. The producer, as in the past, was authorized to deliver wheat, barley or oats, or any combination of these grains on the new quota. With a provision for a minimum delivery of 700 bushels on the initial quota and a minimum delivery of 300 bushels on the second quota, all producers have been authorized to deliver a minimum of 1,000 bushels of grain under the combined initial and second quotas.

The Board instructions noted that the Transport Controller and the railways had made special efforts toward providing sufficient space at all delivery points for the initial quota and the supplementary quota for oats. The Board stated:

"Although this objective is not entirely reached yet, considerable progress has been made and at many points the required space has been provided along with some excess space. The railway companies have been requested to continue preferential car supply at points where space is still

required for the above purpose and it is anticipated that these remaining points will be taken care of before the end of this month. In view of the above and the possibility of a change in weather and road conditions, the Board considers it desirable that an increase in delivery quotas should take place at the earliest possible date."

Provision was made, effective December 18, for all producers who showed an acreage seeded to oats in 1953 to deliver a *second* supplementary quota of three bushels of oats per seeded acre of oats. This special order became desirable because stocks of oats in country elevators and Lakehead terminals were below desirable levels for the winter period of heavy feeding.

The Board order indicated that up to December 9 of the current crop year producers' marketings of oats amounted to 38 million bushels while, during the same period, stocks in store in Canada declined by about 15 million bushels. The Board placed considerable emphasis on oats deliveries for the order stated:

"It is most desirable that grain readily saleable should be maintained in supply and moved forward to terminal positions in preference to other grains of which there is adequate volume available at present. The movement of oats to the Lakehead will continue to enjoy a higher preference consistent with requirements."

Shortly after the authorization of a second supplementary oats quota the Board announced the prohibition of shipments of wheat to the Lakehead until further notice. One exception to the rule applied to points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan where space was still required for a portion of the initial delivery quota of three bushels per specified acre *provided* that no other grain was available for shipment.

According to the Board order, the restriction on wheat movement was necessary in order to utilize Lakehead space to the best possible advantage. It stated that "stocks of wheat now in store and en route thereto are sufficient for requirements, while certain other grains, particularly oats and barley selected for malting purposes, are still required in volume to meet commitments or anticipated commitments at the opening of navigation."

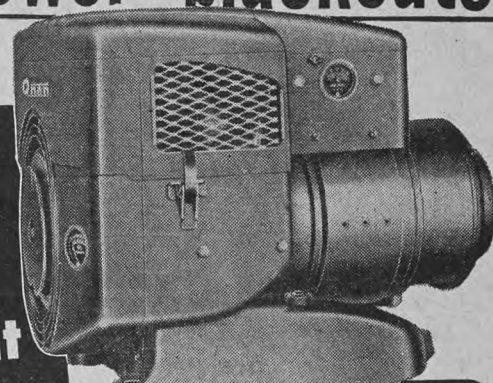
The 1953 season of navigation at the Head of the Great Lakes which closed December 14 established an all-time high for coarse grains movement, according to a report of the Board of Grain Commissioners. Quantities moved by vessel were, oats 98.2 million bushels; barley 110.5 million bushels and rye 17.7 million bushels. Flax shipments of 6.3 millions were heavier than last year but fell short of the record of 8.9 millions carried by vessel from the Lakehead in 1943.

Wheat alone at 208.9 million bushels reflected a substantial drop from the 1952 volume of 246.1 million bushels but the movement this year was still well in excess of the average recorded yearly lake wheat shipments. The average yearly shipment since 1918 has been 185.4 millions and the post-war yearly volume has been 171.0 million bushels.

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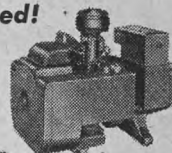
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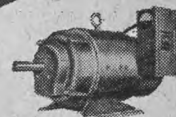
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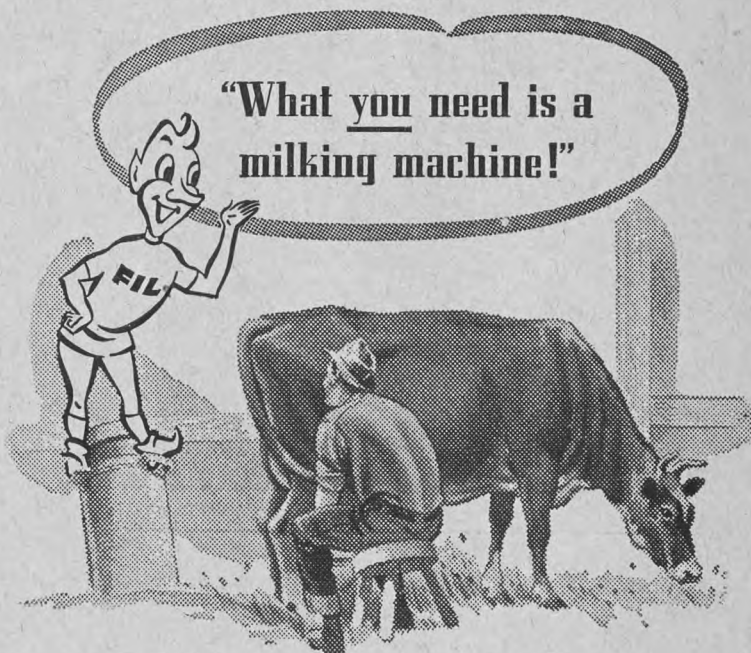
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Know-How ... Danish Style

After the war, the Danes set to work to overcome serious handicaps; to "win within, what they had lost without"

by KATHARINE VAN ET TEN LYFORD

"WIN within, what has been lost without" is a slogan that the sturdy, hard-working Danes put into practice when things go against them. It was first adopted in 1864, when, having lost their southern provinces to the Germans, they roused their countrymen to turn the sterile Jutland heath into fertile farmland and forests. It was invoked again after World War II, when Denmark was trying to recover from the debilitating effects of occupation by the Nazis. The loyal response of Danish farmers made it possible for this little Baltic nation to reduce imported grain and feeding stuffs for her livestock almost 50 per cent, and at the same time increase and improve production.

This was not done by mirrors or flying saucers, but by three years of co-operation between farmers and agricultural scientists, who frankly faced the fact that imported fodder was too expensive for Denmark's post-war economy. Somehow they had to produce more and better home-grown fodder in spite of the diversion of considerable fertile farm land to urban uses, and a drastic cut in farm workers.

On the 500 islands that form the little kingdom of Denmark, 8,025,797 acres are devoted to agriculture. From the huge, cream-colored, half-timbered farmsteads, built foursquare like the fortresses that some of them were hundreds of years ago, comes a large part of the nation's wealth—high quality dairy products, bacon, breeding cattle and pigs that find a ready market all over the world. Due to the long, damp winters, however, cattle must spend 210 consecutive days in the barns; it is only during the short summer months that they can be turned out to pasture. Winter feeding, therefore, is a serious economic problem, especially as the typical daily ration of a dairy cow is 110 pounds of swedes, or 77 pounds of fodder sugar beets, 22 pounds of silage and 6.6 pounds of straw, with concentrates according to the amount of Bossy's yield.

THE Danish farmer tackled this postwar problem with the Viking vigor of a Sven Forkbeard; and the Danish Market Production Board sparked a grow-more-and-better-fodder campaign in 1950, broadcasting practical recommendations on methods, by radio and press. The Board stressed the importance of growing more protein-rich sugar beets—80 per cent of the tops could be used for fodder, doubling the yield in fodder units—as compared with grain—and increasing the protein content 50 per cent. Farmers were urged to plant the varieties with the maximum amount of dry matter, since any tops not fed fresh, would be ensiled. Potatoes were given preference over corn, because having the same protein content, they produce twice the quantity of fodder. In addition, the rolling pasture lands were enriched by nitrogenous fertilizers (the practical Danes have in-

vented a machine called *Dano* which turns the garbages of towns and villages into a rich, powdered fertilizer that is happily lacking in fly or rat appeal), and planted with good strains of grass, pulse and a new type of French lucerne.

Because Danish farmers "listened and read and spat on their hands and set to" the results were most rewarding. Big, blond-maned horses, as typical a part of the countryside as the thatch-roofed windmills, co-operated by thriving under the coarse fodder diet, as did all the all-important dairy cows, which provide one-third of Denmark's exports. Pigs, prize porkers that bring home their own bacon in terms of cash to Danish farmers, welcomed the change in menu by reproducing themselves in larger numbers than ever before, to "an identical size, an identical length, an identical fatness and an identical good humor." Egg production also rose and every day more Danish hen fruit is to be found on more breakfast tables all over the world.

By 1951, the farmers could report an increase of 25 per cent in market production and this spurred them on to further efforts. Artificial insemination of cows was widely adopted, thereby affecting a saving in the fodder needed for a large stock of bulls, and high-bred herds were enlarged by keeping only the best animals. Modern sprays were used in a vigorous anti-weed campaign that improved the crops, and by 1953, the cultivation of

"Captain," she asked, "Are we in great danger?"
"Madame," he replied, "We are in the hands of God."
"Oh," she exclaimed, "Is it as bad as that!"

sugar beet fodder had expanded enormously. In spite of the shortage and high cost of building materials, 66,000 silage tanks for beet tops now rear their cylindrical forms against the low horizon, where there were only 1,200 before the war.

In accepting postwar financial help from the United States, Denmark coined a cautionary slogan, "The Marshall Plan is Not a Pillow to Rest On." Then she went ahead to prove she meant it, for in the spring of 1953, she thanked the U.S.A. warmly and announced that she was ready to go it alone.

Much of this commendable independence is due to the farmers who form three-quarters of the Baltic kingdom's 4,500,000 citizens. Faced with curtailed acreage and a serious shortage of agricultural labor, these skillful, energetic patriots increased and improved livestock production, while cutting their imported fodder from 1,550,000 tons to 550,000 tons in three years. Winning within what they had lost without, Danish farmers not only helped themselves and their country, but gave the world an inspiring demonstration of applied, home-grown know-how.

BIG NEW CASE DIESEL

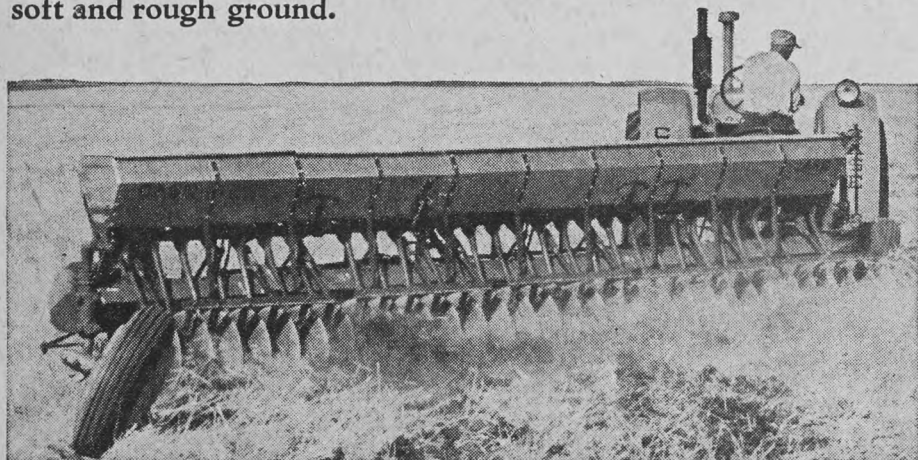
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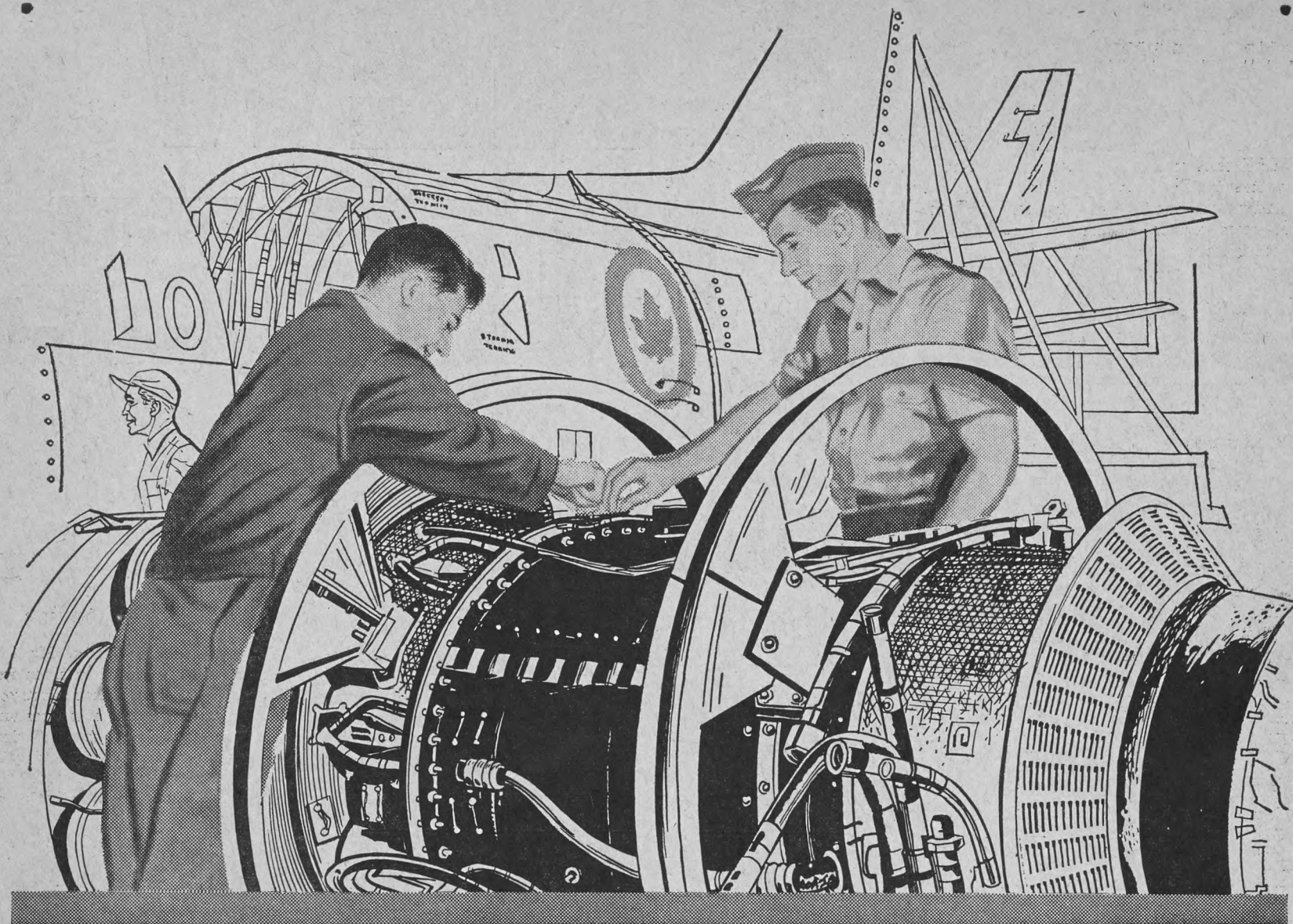
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Have You Named Your Farm?

Every farm worth living on is worthy of a name. Here are some names to choose from

EVERY once in a while, someone writes to *The Country Guide*, asking the editors to suggest suitable farm names. Thousands of farm names are no doubt in use, but when one wants a name, it is often difficult to make the best selection.

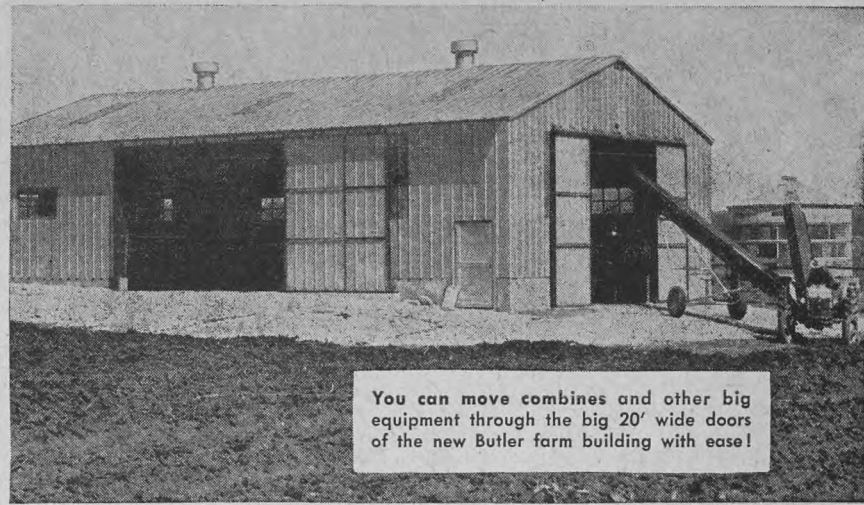
Most farmers today own their land, or at least the home place, and this should certainly have a name, if only because it is "home." Names, however, should suit the land and be satisfying to the people who live on it. Because it may be helpful to many readers who have not yet been able to find just the right name for the farm, we are reprinting in this issue the first part of a list of farm names which appeared more than 20 years ago in *The Nor'-West Farmer*, before it was incorporated into *The Country Guide*. The remainder of the list will appear in an early issue.

Because farm names should suit the farm, and be meaningful ("Dalemont

Farm" would be silly), we list immediately below some prefixes and suffixes, with their meanings:

Brae: a steep slope, or hillside; or hillside along a river. *Brace*: a stretch of sloping ground. *Burn*: a stream, or small river. *Coulee*: a deep ravine, dry in summer. *Croft*: a small field of high, dry land. *Dale*: level or gently rolling land between modest hills, with stream flowing through. *Dell*: same as dale. *Down*: flattish-topped hill or ridge; or open upland chiefly for grazing sheep. *Flat*: level land, without any prominences. *Glade*: open space surrounded by trees. *Glen*: narrow, secluded valley between hills. *Hollow*: low spot surrounded by high land. *Holme*: low, flat land alongside a stream. *Hurst*: sandy hillock, or bank (also grove, copse, wood). *Lea*: grassy plain; level grassy tract. *Mere*: standing water (pond, lake, marsh). *Mont*: mount. *Moor*: marshy, level land. *Nook*: secluded, out-of-the-way. *Ridge*: stretch of low-lying hills. *Vale*: shallow valley between low hills. *Wold*: high rolling land, bare of woods.

Acrefair	Bridgewater	Cross Hills	Fernwood	Herefordale
Airy Hill	Brierwood	Crossway	Fieldhead	Hickory
Airy Knoll	Brightside	Crystal Springs	Fillmore	Hickory Grove
Aldermoor	Brightview	Daleland	Finderne	Hidaway
Alderwood	Brightwood	Dalmeny	Flinstone	Highash
Alfalfa Bank	Broadacres	Dairy Downs	Foothills	Highclass
Alfalfa Lawn	Broadhurst	Daisy Meadow	Forest Hill	Highfield
Algonquin	Broad Meadows	Deepdale	Forrest Home	Highland
Allandale	Broadview	Deer Foot	Foxwood	Highland Park
Altamont	Brookdale	Deer Lodge	Freehold	Highlawn
Alta Vista	Brookfield	Dellwood	Freds lane	High View
Ambrose	Brooklands	Diamond	Friendship	Highwood
Applegate	Brookmead	Willow	Fruitvale	Highworth
Arden	Brookside	Doughoregan	Funbrook	Hillcrest
Arrowdale	Brookwood	Doveland	Gate House	Hillcroft
Ashdale	Brushwood	Drumcross	Clade	Hill Grove
Ashgrove	Buck Hill	Eagle View	Glenby	Hillhead
Ashland	Buena Vista	East Field	Glencairn	Hillhouse
Atglen	Burnbrae	Eastover	Glendale	Hillhurst
Atwood	Burnside	East View	Glendell	Hillsdale
Auchengoish	Burnview	Echo Farm	Glenfield	Hillshade
Avondale	Burr Oak	Echo Glen	Glen Gable	Hillside
Aycroft	Butterfield	Edgehill	Glengarry	Hilltop
Ayredale	Butterside	Edgemont	Glenholm	Hillswold
Ayrmont	Byrne Hill	Edgemere	Glenhurst	Hillview
Balsam Lodge	Carnation	Edgemoor	Glenside	Hinterland
Banner	Cassilis	Edgewater	Glenwood	Hollywood
Bannerland	Castle Gore	Edgewood	Glimmerglen	Homescroft
Barclay	Cedar	Elderwood	Golden Hoof	Homeland
Bayside	Cedar Brook	Eldorado	Gold Medal	Homestead
Bay View	Cedar Crest	Elkhurst	Good Hope	Homewood
Beachside	Cedar Croft	Elmbank	Gracedold	Hopeland
Beacroft	Cedar Grove	Elmbrake	Grand Ridge	Hopely
Beaumont	Cedar Hedge	Elmbrook	Grand View	Hurdercroft
Beaverbrook	Cedar Hill	Elmclad	Grassland	Ideal
Beaver Creek	Cedar Lane	Elmcreek	Grayhurst	Idlewild
Beaver Dam	Cedar View	Elmcrest	Crazier	Idlize
Beaver Meadow	Cedar Wood	Elmcroft	Green Acre	Inglewood
Beechgrove	Center View	Elmdale	Greendale	Interlake
Beechland	Charter Oak	Elmendorf	Greendell	Intervale
Beechwood	Cherry Bank	Elm Glen	Green Farm	Iron Springs
Bellevue	Cherry Croft	Elm Grove	Greenfield	Iroquois
Bellwood	Cherry Grove	Elmhurst	Greenhill	Jersey Land
Big Creek	Cherry Lane	Elm Lane	Green Knoll	Juniper
Birdwood	Clear Brook	Elm Leaf	Green Leaf	Justamere
Black Hall	Clear View	Elm Shade	Green Meadow	Justamere
Black Park	Clover Crest	Elm Side	Green Valley	Lachawana
Blackwood	Clover Dairy	Elm Valley	Greenway	Lakemeadow
Bloomfield	Cloverdale	Elm View	Greenwood	Lakeside
Bloomingdale	Cloverdell	Elmwood	Greystone	Lakeview
Blossomdale	Cloverland	Eminence	Greystone	Lakewood
Blue Grass	Clover Lawn	Enoch Glen	Lodge	Landholm
Blue Spruce	Clover Leaf	Eureka	Groveland	Laurel Heights
Bluff Point	Clovernook	Evergreen	Hallowell	Laurel Lea
Bonnie Brae	Clover Patch	Excelsior	Happy Creek	Laurel Lodge
Bonnybrook	Clover Ridge	Fairacres	Happy Hollow	Lawnview
Bonny Doon	Coldbrook	Fairdale	Hawkeye	Leaffield
Bonny Mains	Columbine	Fairfield	Hawthorne	Level Lea
Bonnieview	Cool Creek	Fairholme	Haycroft	Lime Ridge
Boulder Hill	Corsehill	Fairlee	Haystack Hill	Lindengrove
Bowling Green	Cottonwood	Fairmont	Hazeldell	Linwood
Braching Brook	Craighurst	Fairmoor	Hazeldene	Loamlands
Braeburn	Craigielea	Fairmount	Hazelhurst	Loch Lomond
Braehad	Craiginbrae	Fair Oak	Hazel Land	Locust Lane
Braelea	Creekside	Fairview	Hazelnook	Londerry
Braemar	Crestmount	Far Hills	Heatherbloom	Lone Maple
Bramwoods	Crestmont	Fatland	Heart's Delight	Lone Oak
Branford	Creston	Fernbank	Hedge Grove	Lone Pine
Breezy Point	Crestwood	Fernbrook	Hedgewood	Lone Rock
Bridgeview	Cropwell	Fern Hill	Helendale	Lone Spruce



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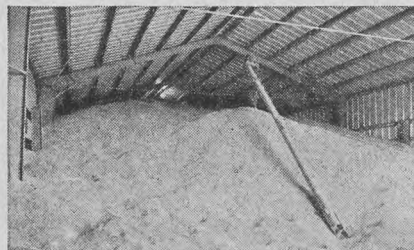
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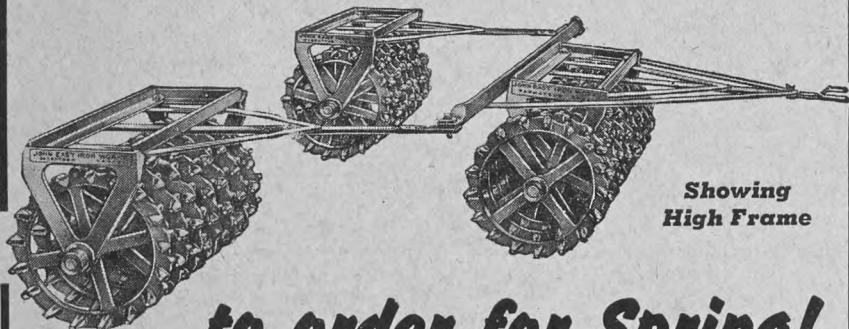
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Killer Wolves of British Columbia

Continued from page 11

but they do not breed until they are three years of age. Nevertheless, these characteristics make for some of the worst killers. When an individual wolf loses a mate it is either driven from the pack or leaves of its own accord. Alone, it is not only a killer, but a wanton and wasteful one. When a beast is killed by a pack, several wolves feed on the carcass, perhaps for several consecutive days. A lone wolf will bring down a cow, or deer, and eat but a small portion of the carcass, killing afresh, perhaps, even the next day. That is why cattlemen pay the largest rewards for lone killers.

An instance!

A game warden found the tracks of a lone wolf that had stalked an elk. Its tracks revealed that it was an out-size in wolves, and presently the warden came to where it had first attacked. Grabbing for the flank flesh, its fangs must have punctured the abdominal wall, tearing great arteries, for from there on was frozen blood in great splotches. Farther on the warden came to where the elk had collapsed from loss of blood and the wolf had fed. It had eaten no more than ten or twelve pounds of flesh yet the elk would have weighed around 900 pounds.

Had a pack killed the elk they would have fed, holed up close-by, then fed again the next day and even the next; would have eaten at least all the choice parts of the carcass: but lone killers waste most of the meat they bring down.

This habit wolf packs have of feeding, sleeping off their gorge nearby, then feeding again on a carcass, oft-times proves their undoing. If a hunter comes upon a freshly killed meat animal, he opens it, if the wolves have not already done, and impregnates the heart and liver with poison. Wolves consider these organs great delicacies, and the mere sight and smell of them will sometimes overcome their in-born dread of man-scent. But not always. Often the trace and scent of man will cause wolves to abandon even a fresh kill.

Another way of using poison is to impregnate small portions of tallow, fat and ground-up meat, about the size of golf balls, and drop them at strategic spots. These the wolves will swallow in one gulp, but all too often these tidbits are removed by smaller animals, and by such birds as blue jays, hawks, owls and carrion crows.

Occasionally, when surprised far out on the surface of a frozen lake, or on an open stretch of rangeland, by men armed with rifles, wolves are killed by bullets. Once two ranch hands surprised six wolves on To-tux Lake in northern B.C., and got them all before they could reach the shore and sheltering timber. This happens rarely, and poison is still the most effective weapon.

So grave is the menace that in 1952, the B.C. government voted \$150,000 toward the extermination of the killers, with more promised if needed. Twenty-five full-time hunters were also appointed, with the assurance that their number would be increased if

necessary. These predator hunters, besides being paid a substantial wage, are granted generous allowances for saddle horses, jeeps, power boats and even aeroplanes. Planes are used chiefly for ferrying a hunter speedily to a trouble spot, and for dropping poisoned bait on the surfaces of frozen lakes and rivers. Poisoned bait is used with the utmost care, however, and the location of each piece is meticulously recorded.

It is further forbidden to use poisoned bait within a given distance of rural schools, or anywhere where pet animals might become victims. Yet there is practically no other way of killing the marauders. They are wary of man-scent; and after becoming weathered, a steel trap gives off a faint odor of rusting metal, that warns the killers.

Presently an even more potent poison is to be tested. Its name cannot be given, because it is odorless, tasteless, painless and slow-acting, and is so completely absorbed once swallowed that no trace could ever be found in a dead body. Only trustworthy men, thoroughly skilled in its use, will be allowed to handle it; and they will have to account for every last grain.

But at this writing, cattle ranchers and others are waging a losing battle with the shaggy killers. The wolves have no natural enemies, thus ranking with cougars and grizzlies. Only man-action and disease—mange, distemper, and rabies which reduce their numbers every few years—can ever hope to rid northern and central British Columbia of the scourge of killer wolves. Meanwhile, the killer wolves are waxing fat and increasing in numbers yearly, by periodically bringing forth their young faster than grown ones are destroyed. V

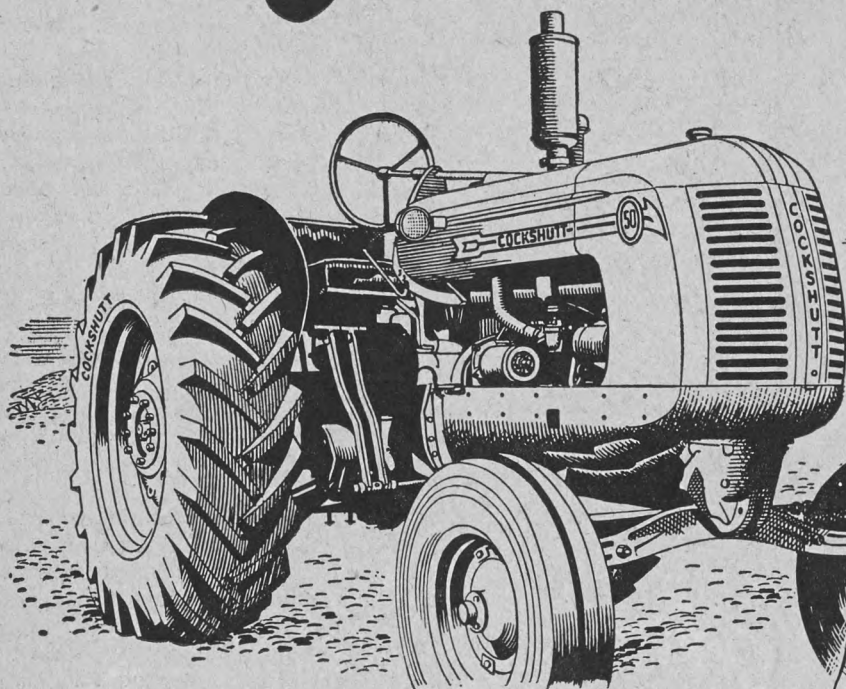
Chickens Are Organized

A. M. GUHL, associate zoologist, Kansas State Experiment Station, has discovered that chickens develop social classes within a flock, based on pecking ability. He further says that once these social classes have been established, the individual birds live within the social rules established. Furthermore, these social classes are established by the time young chickens are nine weeks old. Roosters begin to boss around about a week earlier than females, but capons do not form a fully-developed system of social strata until they are about 17 weeks old.

Guhl discovered that in every flock there is one hen that will peck all the rest. Down at the lower rung of the social strata, is at least one hen that does no pecking. Roosters ordinarily will peck other roosters, but not the hens. The social status of a new hen introduced into the flock is established right away.

Young chicks do not seem to get the idea of submitting to other chicks until they are about five weeks old. It takes another four weeks, however, before they truly fall into their ultimate social status. Professor Guhl asserts that if chicks have been isolated from each other and penned together at ten weeks of age, they form peck orders in as short a time as three hours. V

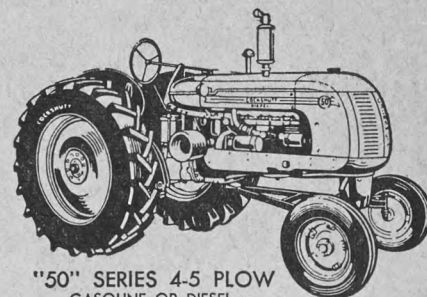
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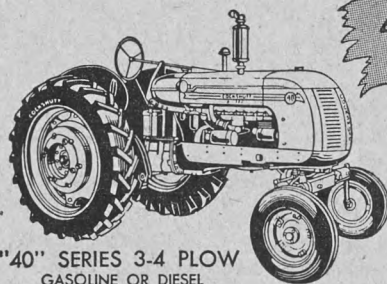
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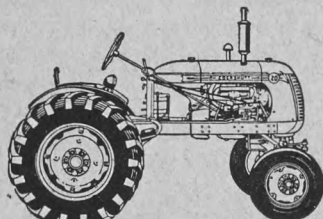


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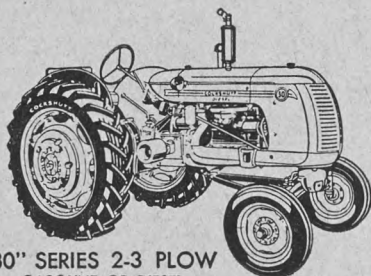


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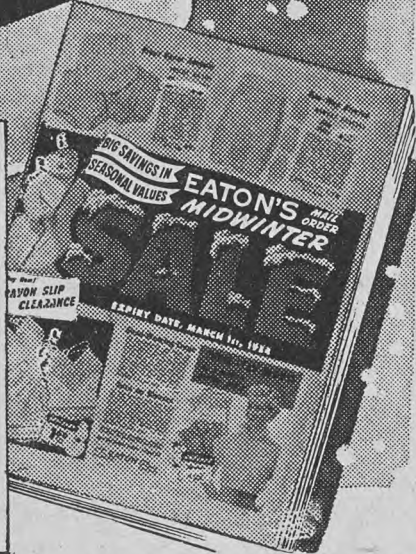
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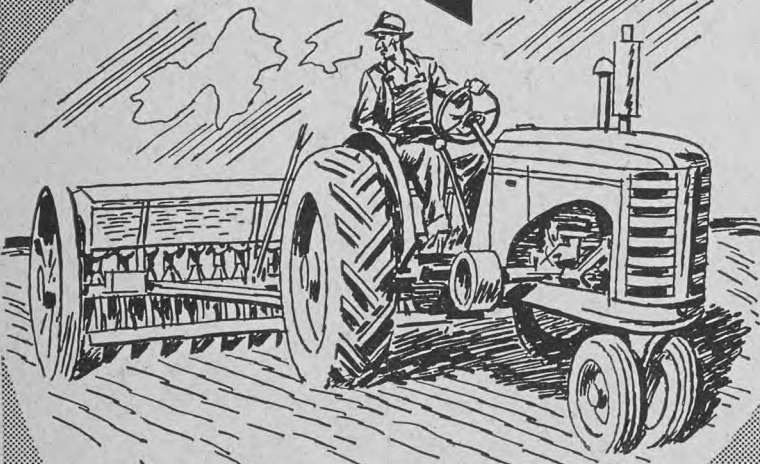
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Riders in the Sky

Continued from page 9

a Mustang, and was barred from his desert airport by a dust storm. With only a little gas left, and faced with a crash landing in adverse circumstances, he finally got the inspiration of flying into the Bishop wave. Once in this wave, he cut his motor and soared there for more than three hours, until his airport was clear, then used his remaining gas to get home.

Glidermen have ridden the Bishop wave up to more than 40,000 feet, the maximum height possible even with oxygen equipment. With the development of suitable pressure suits they are positive they could get up to 60,000 feet or even 100,000 feet, a fantastic free flight of almost 19 miles straight up! Ten miles is a considerable achievement for the average stratosphere pilot in a highly powered plane.

PRACTICALLY speaking, soaring is within the range of anybody who can normally afford a motor boat, a cottage at the beach, or more than two suits of clothes.

An individual who can put up \$700 or \$800 for a second-hand machine, or \$1,500 to \$2,000 for a new one, can soar at low operating cost, if he has a car to tow his glider off the ground, and a good level strip of land a mile long for taking-off.

He can build a towing winch out of an old car, if he is willing to put up a few hundred dollars for the relatively expensive wire cable. The best place for learning to soar, using a winch or car tow, is above the face of a hill or the curve of a valley that slopes into the prevailing northwest wind. The neophyte can fly indefinitely in the air pushed above a hillcrest.

Perhaps the most generally satisfactory method of getting into the air is by airplane tow. At an airport with a flying club, this comes fairly cheaply at a couple of dollars per tow.

Many enthusiasts prefer to build their own gliders. Ralph Wiseman spent 700 hours building his little Grunau model from scrap material; Norman Bruce, veteran Calgary pilot, is starting his seventh machine this winter; Dick Noonan, pioneer Winnipeg gliderman, has built five, topping them off with one of the smoothest aluminum jobs in the country.

There's a lot of work connected with gliding, especially for a person working alone. The most practicable way to begin is for any group of from three to ten people to form a club, thus minimizing the work and expense.

Many pilot instructors for powered aircraft, in Europe especially, acclaim knowledge of gliding as an excellent step toward learning to fly powered craft; but the National Defence Department and the R.C.A.F. have so far exhibited an inexplicable lack of enthusiasm for soaring clubs.

However, the glider pilots in Canada are pretty well agreed that enthusiasm is a more important ingredient than subsidization. Nearly all of them are eager to see gliding become the great national sport it could be, especially in the west; and will do all within their often limited means, to help new clubs or individuals get off to a good start.

To become a qualified pilot, three hours soaring time is required, two of them solo. This is a bigger stint than it sounds, since a beginner in poor luck often comes down in minutes.

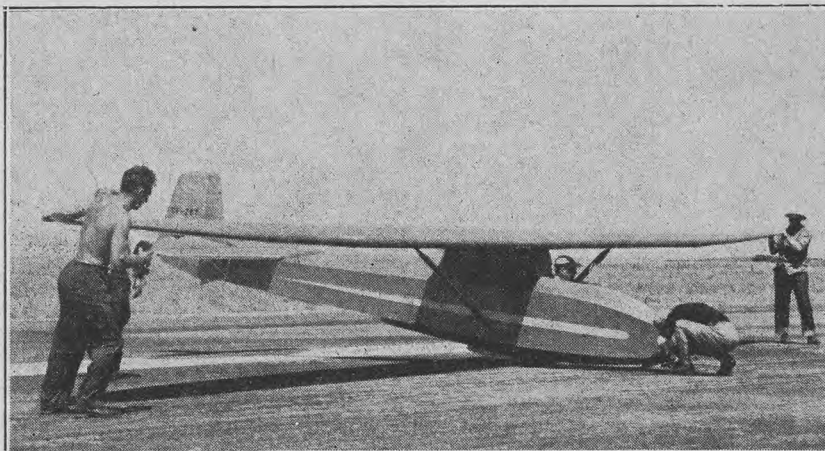
The safety factor, incidentally, is high—far higher than in powered aircraft, which, mile for mile, are safer than automobiles.

A glider lands and takes off at less than 40 miles per hour: most of the modern ones simply cannot stall or spin, except under the grossest pilot negligence. Parachutes are becoming standard equipment; there is no danger from fire or vibration; and, finally, Department of Transport regulations keep jalopies out of the air.

Training craft are two-seaters, some of them capable of equalling the flying performance of single-seaters.

Of course, there can be danger. Albie Pow, one of Canada's best pilots, cites a case. He was doing stunt flying at the Toronto Exhibition a couple of years ago—looping the loop, spinning and rolling for the crowds below—and, in a moment of incautious enthusiasm, dived his craft from a considerable height at 160 miles per hour. His glider was rated at 130 miles per hour top speed, so the wings developed a flutter. When an aileron was torn off, plus a considerable length of wing, Albie decided it was almost time to be hitting the parachute silk. However, to his considerable surprise, the machine continued to respond to the controls and he managed to set it down, with no further damage to himself, or to the glider.

Yes, there can be danger, perhaps as much as in swimming, hockey or baseball; but considerably less than motorcycle riding, professional boxing or lacrosse. Even if soaring pilots were among the poorest insurance risks, the odds are even that most of them couldn't stay out of the air for long. V



Hooking the towing cable to Ralph Wiseman's Grunau Baby, at Swift Current. The owner took this craft up to an altitude of 11,400 feet.



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Bill and The Broody Hens

Bill wasn't a philosopher, but he could see a point, especially when his wife was diplomat

by FRANK RIVERS

BILL BROADBEAM is good with pigs. He has a flair for guessing weights and making slight alterations in feeds, which gives him better baconers faster than his neighbors. He is something of an engineer, so that his pig enterprise runs smoothly with many labor-saving devices.

It is quite some time since I called on him, but being in the district on other business recently, I was able to pay a surprise visit.

"He's in the poultry house," his wife told me, "and my advice to you is to stay here and have a cup of tea. He'll cool down in a year or so."

"Is he having some trouble?"

Mrs. Broadbeam paused, loyally, not wishing to disparage her lord and master.

"Perhaps the nice thing about pigs, as far as Bill is concerned," she said, taking the kettle to the tap, "is that they never go broody. Bill thinks that broodiness in hens is a wicked sin. He sounds like a Victorian lay preacher every time he speaks about it.

"And I still say," she added, seeing me already on my feet, "that you'd be wiser to stay here and have a cup of tea."

But not only hens are obstinate. I found him quickly. He was in that

mental condition known as "boiling mad."

He stared at me for some moments before speaking. And then, like Caesar making a declaration to the assembled populace, said: "This is timely."

Not feeling quite sure of the right word, I coughed once or twice and took time to note the line of broody hens, who were sitting in cold and solemn defiance. At the moment of my arrival, Bill had been engaged in picking up hens from this line and hurling them into the air, with ear-splitting squawks from the missiles.

"So you write articles in the newspapers," said Bill with the bitterness of one obliged to eat every word. "You say," (in mincing tones) "Poultry is this, or 'Poultry is that,' or 'Poultry is the other,' but what," he asked, thrusting his steaming, be-feathered face into mine, "What do you say about broody hens?"

Before I could answer this, however, he suddenly added with an aptness which he evidently found very satisfactory, "A pig has four legs, but it never goes broody."

I returned to the house.

Mrs. Broadbeam had already set the tea tray and swiftly poured a good cup, without any foolish inquiries into her husband's state of mind.

"Got any case wood?" I asked her.

"Stacks," she answered briefly. And then, with a stroke of wisdom—she is a farmer's daughter—"Got hammer and nails too."

We set to work together and soon a broody coop was taking shape. When the job was half done, I became aware of a figure moving forlornly around the perimeter of our activities. Mrs. Broadbeam did not appear disposed to open any conversation with it. The figure began to pick up and put down pieces of wood.

"What are you making?" he asked, indicating the coop with just the piece of wood I wanted.

"It's for broodies. Just saw that piece off here, will you?" He looked happier than for some time, and whipped through the wood like a circular saw.

After some further cutting he asked: "You mean the broody birds go in here as soon as they get broody?"

"That's right."

"How long do they have to stay?"

"Some of yours will have to be here at least a week, because you have allowed them to get thoroughly broody. But if you pop them in at the first sign, four days is enough."

He nodded thoughtfully, and his wife removed some of the feathers from his face with a gentle touch that might have been a caress.

"Won't they be unhappy on this slatted floor?" Bill asked.

"Not particularly. The main thing is that they will be cool. Cool air passing underneath them breaks broodiness faster than anything else."

He nodded again. "It's really quite simple," he said.

"Shall we carry this down to the house, now?" I asked him.

"Right inside"

"That's it. And you just pop the broodies in as soon as they show a sign."

Bill looked more modest than ever. "But you're very good with pigs," Mrs. Broadbeam said. And he is. ✓

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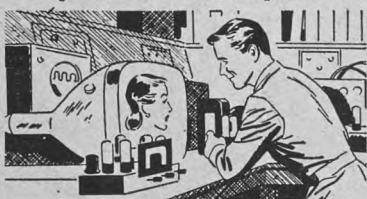
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Top Contest For Egg Layers

To win the international egg-laying contest at Storrs, Connecticut, is to achieve the pinnacle of success

by ALEX M. STEWART

THE international egg-laying contest at Storrs, Connecticut, completed its 42nd year on September 15.

This is a contest which it is every breeder's ambition to win; and the records now being made, reveal the vast improvement that scientific breeding has brought about in present-day poultry.

The 42nd contest brought entries of 104 pens, which included 1,352 birds. It runs for 50 weeks and no substitutes are permitted. One need only study the records of this contest to see how much more important the strain may be, than the breed of which it is a part. For the last 12 years Rhode Island Reds have won the Storrs contest seven times, Barred Rocks three times, and S.C. White Leghorns twice. Neither New Hampshires nor White Rocks have ever won top place, although they have each made creditable showings of well over 200 eggs per hen.

This year a cross-bred entry took fourth place, with the very creditable score of 3,690 eggs, and 3,820 points. One hen in this pen laid 325 eggs and scored 342 points during the 50 weeks of the contest.

Actually, we have to go back a long way to find the only cross-bred pen ever to win at Storrs. Thirty-six years ago a pen of Oregons, a White Leghorn-Barred Rock cross, produced by the late James Dryden, head of the Poultry Department at the Oregon State College, won the contest and established a record that stood for nearly ten years before it was surpassed.

Although the Storrs contest is international in scope, only one foreign pen has ever won the contest. Tom Barron, Catforth, England, the famous White Leghorn breeder, won some years ago.

This year birds in the winning pen were Rhode Island Reds bred by J. Warren, North Brookfield, Mass., with a score of 3,742 eggs and 3,999 points. The second pen was also a group of Rhode Island Reds; but Barred Rocks made up the third pen, while the cross-breds (mentioned above) were fourth. A group of Rhode Island Reds made up the fifth pen, and White Leghorns the sixth. In the first 20 pens there were eight pens of Rhode Island Reds, four of Barred Rocks, six of White Leghorns and two of cross-breds. Neither the New Hampshires nor the White Rocks placed in the first 20, the leading Hampshire pen laying 3,176 eggs, and scoring 3,345 points, and the leading White Rock pen laying 3,103 eggs for 3,352 points.

There were 20 individual hens in the contest that laid from 310 to 330 eggs in the 50-week period. Among these, the high hen for each breed for both eggs and points was as follows:

Breed	Eggs	Points
Leghorn	329	361
Barred Rock	325	354
Rhode Island Red	316	343
Cross-bred	325	342

Summaries by breeds give Barred Rocks an average of 241 eggs, Rhode Island Reds 237, White Leghorns 234, cross-breds 226, New Hampshires 212, White Rocks 200.

Mortality was 11.61 per cent of all hens entered. By breeds, mortality rated as follows: Cross-breds 9 per cent, Barred Rocks 11 per cent, Rhode Island Reds 12 per cent, New Hampshires and White Rocks 15 per cent, White Leghorns 16 per cent.

No new records were established. Those made last year by the winning Barred Rock pen and by the high hen in it are still standing. The world's record of 354 eggs made by a Rhode Island Red in the Western New York test in 1942, still stands, as does the next highest record of 353 eggs made by a White Leghorn hen in 1950, at the same contest.

Some mass-production breeders and hatcherymen refer to national egg-laying contests as purse races, representing a breeder's ability to select. This may be true, but any breeder who can select 13 pullets that will average 300 eggs or 300 points in 50 or 51 weeks, must have stock of exceptional merit, possessing livability and real inheritance. The breeder himself must be a master possessing an intensive knowledge of scientific breeding.

To name only a few of these, Jess Hansen, Corvallis, Oregon, has won the Storrs contest four times with his White Leghorns, and has bred the three highest-record Leghorn hens of all time. Similarly, H. B. Parmenter, Franklin, Mass., or more particularly, the Parmenter family, now in the third generation, have been successful. Their farm has supplied the winner in 21 national egg-laying contests, and the world's champion hen. In addition, the highest record ever made in a random sample contest was made by birds from this flock. Both have been breeding for nearly 50 years. Both were among the first to advocate that a chicken was a source of meat and eggs and not something principally of fine feathers, to create a sensation at an exhibition. It is upon the ability of poultry breeds to produce meat and eggs that our ever-expanding poultry industry has been founded.



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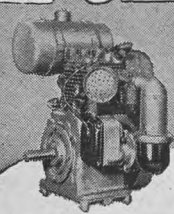
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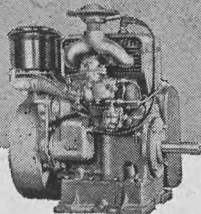
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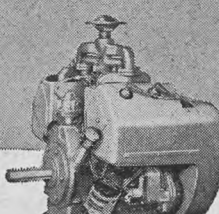
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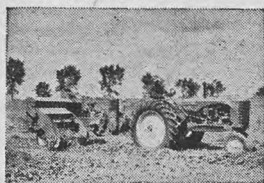
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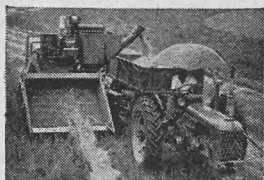
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The Dynamite Horse

Continued from page 8

fence in front of the grandstand. The lad wheeled his pony on the proper side, then threw. When the loop settled over the calf's head, the experienced horse reared back to tighten the lasso. Jim jumped off and ran along the rope, keeping on the tension. The small dogie recovered from the spill just as the boy sought to put a half-hitch around its legs. Kicking wildly, the calf spoiled the first try, Jim slapped it down and looped the rope again, this time securing the tie. He completed the second hitch and stood up, both hands raised to signify he was finished. But the time-limit horn blew just as his hands flashed up.

After releasing the calf, Jim rode back to the arena. Hoot Downs put his rope on an animal before it took five jumps, then skilfully tied it tight. A loud roar of approval came from the stands.

Jim thought, with some bitterness: "They never cheer that way for an Indian."

Then he admitted with rueful honesty that he hadn't shown the crowd anything to cheer. Ah, but—cheers did not matter; prizes counted most, this time. Jim remembered the short and gasping breaths of his father, the seamed face stoically concealing his pain. Abruptly the boy crossed over to stare again at the Dynamite horse. Fox-tail hurried after him.

"Money is not worth the risk of broken bones," the uncle declared.

Jim re-read the placard. A hundred dollars was offered to anyone who stayed on the bronc's back for thirty seconds.

"Notice something else," the uncle pointed a bony finger. "To get a chance at the prize, one must pay a ten dollar fee. Pahl!"

THE youngster won second place in the steer-riding contest, a tough ride which many cowboys did not enter. Hoot stayed out of that event, but Wally Gillespie entered and took first place.

"You had the wilder animal, fella," Gillespie said as he and Jim collected their credits. "Mine was a show-off jumper, but he didn't rough me up like yours."

"It didn't hurt," Jim answered. "Glad you won, Mister."

"Well, it all helps pay for groceries," smiled Wally.

Fox-tail and the young Indians crowded close when the boy returned to their group.

"The prize is ten dollars," announced Uncle, reading the rodeo poster. "Even if not a cent had been won, you made a good ride. You are learning fast, At-toos."

"Ten dollars?" Jim repeated, glancing toward Dynamite.

"Ai!" wailed Fox-tail. "Don't throw it away!"

Jim said: "Riding is the best thing I do, and this you know."

The boy left his friends to study the wild bronc at closer range. Jim Arrow had heard rumors about the powerful brute. Happy Hogan, the owner, rented a string of buckers to

stampede officials and was granted the extra concession of featuring Dynamite the Terrible at every show. His offer of a hundred dollar prize for a thirty-second ride had been collected but rarely, while Hogan made money on the ten dollar entry fee. Some cowboys who had tried to tame the stallion were still in hospital, while a few had been so badly crippled that they would never ride in any rodeo again. All this Jim knew, yet he continued to stare in fascination at the big bronc.

"He's bad medicine, fella," Wally Gillespie said, coming to pick up his fancy saddle. "I tried him, once."

"Did you win?"

"Not me, fella. It was last year, when Hogan first put the brute on the circuit. And when I hit the dirt, the bronc tried to stomp me."

"Well—"

Wally glanced at the slight youth and said, in a kindly way: "What you do is your own business, but just thought I'd mention that this horse plays wicked."

"We could use a hundred dollars," Jim Arrow said slowly, then added. "But it isn't only the money. I felt fear when that first steer nearly hooked me and Hoot Downs called me a coward. This wild bronc could help me prove to myself that Hoot is wrong."

Gillespie eased the saddle onto the ground. He unbuttoned a shirt cuff, rolled up the sleeve to reveal a long white scar on his forearm.

"I got another on my leg, too. Both times, and lots o' times since, I was frightened plenty. So don't go fretting over being scared, fella."

Happy Hogan hustled close, a big cigar cocked jauntily from his lips. The prosperous rodeo rancher removed the cigar and pointed it at the stallion.

"Going to try again, Wally?"

"Nope," the cowboy picked up his saddle. "And you know how I feel about Dynamite. A mean horse like him should be barred from the rodeos. He will be, too, soon's he kills some poor guy."

Hogan started to protest, then shrugged and glanced at the young Indian.

"How about you, kid? You showed us a fine ride on that beef a couple minutes ago when you copped second prize. Wanna try for big money?"

Before Jim could reply, Fox-tail called him to team up with Charley and Tom Beaver for the wild-pony contest. It was a three-man job, each team given a haltered pony and expected to hold the ranting animal



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long enough to cinch on a saddle, then one cowboy had to mount and ride for five seconds. The Indians finished third in this event, all being light-weight youngsters and finding it difficult to snub down their snorting bronc. Jim, who did the saddling and riding, was pleased when they qualified for a prize.

"Five dollars each," Fox-tail told them, consulting his papers. "You are doing well, my children."

IT was now time for the second round of bronc riding. Jim had flunked out of the winning brackets on the first try, drawing a slow horse that did not put on a bucking show. He paid another entry fee, this time allotted a buckner named Jack Rabbit. Jim knew he had a good horse as the gate swung wide and Rabbit jumped into the clear. It reared high and swapped ends, kicking up its heels. Then it pranced around in a fast circle of high jumps, spectacular to watch but easy on the rider. Jim was still fanning his hat when the time-horn blew and safety riders closed in. He felt sure about winning money for the ride until he saw the sky-rocketing display put on by other contestants.

"Hoot Downs first," rasped the loud-speaker. "Wally Gillespie second, and Matty Martin third."

"Too bad," Fox-tail sympathized. "But you'll get another chance on the

final bronc draw, and may still earn something."

"Listen!"

"Ladies and Gentlemen," boomed the amplifier. "Your special attention, please. I am turning over this microphone to Happy Hogan, owner of the famous bronc called Dynamite the Terrible. Here you are, Happy Hogan..."

The band played a fanfare, coached for the occasion by the astute Mr. Hogan. He was an experienced showman, eloquently whipping up the crowd's interest in the dangerous stallion. He was sure they wanted to see the spectacular buckner in action, but — thus far, Hogan admitted, there had been no volunteers for the job of riding the bronc. Was there any brave cowboy among the contestants, today, wishing to earn a hundred dollars? Thirty seconds wasn't a long time, boys—he was offering good wages, better than three dollars a second to the man who could ride Dynamite. Now, he was asking to hear from someone willing to put on a real ride, on the wild bronc.

Jim Arrow joined the group gathering around the special trailer. The stallion shrilled out a defiant neigh as the men clustered near.

"Not for me," said Matty Martin.

"I could sure use the money," stated Joe Lafitte, "but not today, thanks."

Hoot Downs said loudly: "I col-

lected a hundred smackers from Hogan last season, which bars me from getting a second chance. Dynamite's a bad horse, but he can be ridden."

There was a short silence among the riders, while Hogan harangued the grandstand again. Then a cowboy muttered: "Yeah, he can be ridden—if you're good and lucky."

Downs said: "Well, I wasn't lucky."

Joe Lafitte spat expressively. "Okay, so you're a good rider, Downs—but remember this: Dynamite's a worse horse today than when you rode him last year. He's in better shape and he's more experienced."

The speaker boomed again. Happy Hogan pleaded with the cowboys to give the grandstand people a special thrill. Who would ride Dynamite and win a hundred?

HOOT pointed a finger at Jim Arrow, his grin wide as he said: "How about you, Indian? How's about showing us a money ride?"

"No!" said Fox-tail.

Wally Gillespie murmured: "Lay off, Hoot."

"Aw, I just want to see a little fun," Downs retorted. "How about it, Niche? Or did that big steer scare all the spunk outta you today?"

Jim shrugged off his uncle's hand.

"It is not because I am being dared, but because of my own wish. I would like to try a ride on Dynamite."

The other Indians burst into a chatter of sibilant Cree, protesting their friend's decision. Happy Hogan hurriedly announced that a rider had volunteered: "Jim Arrow from the Prairie Reserve. Give him a hand, folks—a big hand! And everybody concerned must understand, please, that neither Hogan himself nor the rodeo management assumes any responsibility for injuries the horse inflicts on this or any other contestant. Agreed? Now, then, folks: you are about to see a real wild horse in action, with Jim Arrow up."

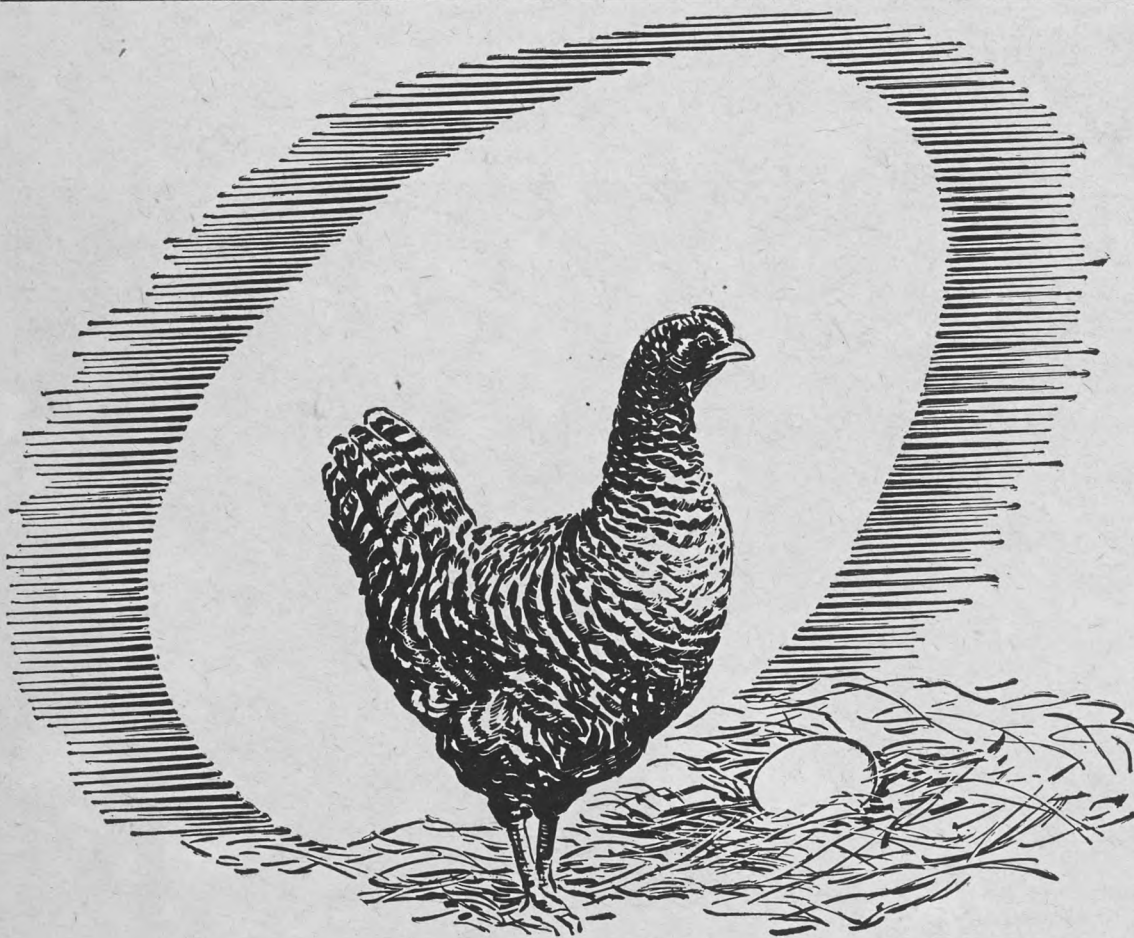
Hogan left the microphone and stepped down. He pocketed Jim's ten dollar entry fee, then warned the other cowboys to get clear of the arena to avoid being hurt.

"You're a fine one to worry about hurting people," Wally said, in a meaningful way.

Happy Hogan flushed red, turning away from Gillespie's accusing stare to quickly announce:

"I'll saddle him for you. He's quiet as a kitten—that is, until a man tries to ride him. Come along, Dynamite."

The stallion led out of the trailer willingly enough, behaving like a well-trained work horse except for the wildly rolling eyes and quivering nostrils. Hogan backed the buckner into a saddling chute, closed the gate, then expertly cinched on a saddle under the watchful eyes of the shute-judges.



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"This is gonna be good," gloated Hoot, climbing to the top log for a better view.

Joe Lafitte spat again.

"I'm remembering my friend Barney and his bust hip. You seem to be on the horse's side, Downs. Personally, I'm pulling for the kid."

There was a muttering of approval from others. Hoot Downs continued to grin widely and announced once again that a good rider could stay aboard Dynamite if he knew how to ride.

"Yeah," said Wally Gillespie. "You told us before, Hoot—you once rode him."

Happy Hogan was still red of face, fully aware of all the by-play around him and sensing the hostility of a large group of the watching cowboys. He tucked in the last fold of strap through the cinch-ring and glanced quickly around at Jim.

"You all set, youngster?"

Jim nodded. Fox-tail's hand pressed his shoulder briefly as Charley Tallpine and the other Indians gave him a good luck wish. The boy climbed the sides of the shute, perched a moment on the top rail, then quickly slid his legs down to straddle the smooth saddle.

"Now!" yelled Hogan.

"Eeeeeeehhhhhh!" screamed the stallion, half stumbling in wild eagerness to clear the shute.

JIM felt the terrific surge of power under him. The first jump took the horse and rider a dozen feet from the gate, then Dynamite reared high and pawed the air with threshing

front hoofs. Jim leaned toward the animal's neck to hold his balance, dodging sideways as the bony head jerked viciously back and nearly struck him. Swiftly the horse came down, squealing as it hit the ground. Jim started to shift his weight, expecting a reverse buck. But up went Dynamite's head again, another perpendicular dance on the hind legs. One of Jim's boots lost the stirrup. He fought desperately to stay aboard, knowing that he was on a horse who made all other brons seem tame.

The stallion twisted wickedly, baring its teeth in hatred, trying to loosen the human leech on its back. Down slammed the front hoofs, then the big horse lurched sideways with a suddenness that nearly toppled Jim. The bronc plunged around in a stiff-legged series of choppy bucks with his back arched like a bent bow. Jim had found the missing stirrup and was firmly seated, but every jump shook him painfully. He rocked forward and back, his body jerking violently with the speed of the buck's action. He managed to keep his knees tightly wedged, while his right hand fanned his hat in cowboy style.

Dimly, as from a great distance, he heard the grandstand crowd roaring out a wild and excited cheer—again, a bitter thought came fleetingly: surely they wouldn't cheer an Indian? Probably they were applauding the horse, like Hoot Downs.

It didn't matter. Nothing mattered now, but staying aboard. He forgot the crowd, nor did he notice Wally Gillespie, mounted on his trained pony and circling warily, ready to act as

safety rider to protect him. Happy Hogan on another horse was also acting as safety man. Old Fox-tail had climbed aboard Jim's own horse, his dark eyes sombre as he watched his nephew's ride.

"There will be two sick men in the At-toos home," he muttered as he



"She broke the yard record for not laying!"

rode out near Gillespie. "Unless the Good Manitou is kind today!"

Dynamite stopped the rocking-chair bucks, putting his big head down close to the ground and grunting as the hind heels kicked skywards. Jim slammed hard against the horn of the saddle. And just when it seemed possible that the horse was going to sprawl head first, the squealing stallion bounced back to all fours, then reversed the rearing. When the hoofs jolted to earth again, the big body whirled in a fast spin that all but toppled Jim.

The boy did come right out of the saddle a second later, by his own volition. The stallion lost footing and crashed earthwards on its side. Jim had barely time to shake loose from the stirrups and land on his feet, saving himself from being cruelly crushed under the wildly rolling horse. When the bronc started to rise, Jim vaulted into the saddle again as Hogan yelled to the judges:

"Dock his time—dock his time!"

A LONG cheer roared from the stands, acclaiming the boy's skill. They started to chant. "Jim! Jim! Jim!" They were on the rider's side, this time.

Happy Hogan let his cigar fall from his lips. He began yelling with the crowd: "Jim! Jim!"

The boy found the stirrups just as Dynamite tried a new trick. The buck made a cork-screw turn in a short circle, now on one side and whirling around to reverse the action. Jim saw the ground as a confused blur of motion. His teeth snapped shut as the bronc came down stiff-legged. The youngster pitched forward when Dynamite tried a galloping charge and a crashing stop. Then the hind hoofs went up, kicking at the sun. In a swift plunge almost in mid-air, the stallion reared the other way. Jim banged his head against the hard muscles of the buck's neck. His nose took the force of the blow, causing a rush of unbidden tears.

Again the horse looped over in a great leap, starting side-winder tactics that threatened to spill both horse and

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BASIC CHEESE DOUGH

Scald

- 1½ cups milk
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 3 tablespoons shortening

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm. In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

- ½ cup lukewarm water
- 1 teaspoon granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture.

Stir in

- 2½ cups once-sifted bread flour

and beat until smooth and elastic; stir in

- 1½ cups lightly-packed shredded old cheese

Work in

- 2½ cups more (about) once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into portions and finish as follows:



1. CHEESE LOAF

Shape half a batch of dough into a loaf and fit into a greased bread pan about 4½ by 8½ inches. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375°, about 40 minutes—cover loaf with brown paper during latter part of baking to avoid crust becoming too brown.

2. MARMALADE BRAID

Roll out a quarter of a batch of dough into an 8-inch square on a lightly-floured board; loosen dough. Spread with ¼ cup marmalade and sprinkle with ¼ cup chopped nutmeats. Roll up jelly-roll fashion; seal edge and ends. Roll out into an oblong 9 inches long and 3 inches wide; loosen dough.

Cut oblong into 3 lengthwise strips to within an inch of one end. Braid strips, seal the ends and tuck them under braid. Place on greased cookie sheet. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375°, about 20 minutes.

3. CHEESE BREAD STICKS

Cut a quarter of a batch of dough into 12 equal-sized pieces and roll, one at a time, into slim strips about 7 inches long. Brush strips with water and roll lightly in cornmeal. Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheet. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375°, about 10 minutes.

rider onto the ground. Jim tried to clear his watery eyes, but at that instant the bronc put all its weight onto the front hoofs. The boy snapped forward as though his body had been an uncoiling whip.

Dynamite felt the rider's knees slacken, and screamed in triumph, plunging around in a hump-backed dance. Frantically the boy sought to put more weight on the stirrups, fighting to keep his balance.

Another long roar came from the grandstand, shouting his name. There was a tight tension on all the spectators. Right from the first they had realized this was no ordinary bronc ride. Dynamite's savagery emphasized the boy's peril. A crowd thrills to danger, and the watchers were now standing on their seats as they cheered the rider's ordeal.

"It must be time!" Jim gasped. Then he forgot time, fighting to hold on as the brute reversed to the swooping stiff-legged jumps that jolted his spine.

The lad had taken some terrible punishment during those long, long seconds. The stallion was tiring too, but there was still a lot of fight left in the powerful bay. Jim felt the great body plunge forward, pivot and rear. This time he was not fast enough in shifting weight. He pitched over the high cantle, almost clearing the saddle. In a last frenzied effort to stay aboard, Jim wrapped his arms around the animal's neck. The stallion shrilled its rage, giving itself a tremendous shake as it reared backwards. Jim's grip loosened. He sailed through space, then hit the ground with a breathless crash.

Instantly Dynamite whirled to attack, teeth bared and front hoofs rising to strike. Jim caught a glimpse of those descending hoofs and rolled sideways. He forced himself to keep on rolling as the infuriated horse, intent on trampling him, came on.

Hogan shouted: "Quiet, Dynamite—quiet!"

It was Wally's horse that cut between the boy and the raging stallion. Old Fox-tail spurred close to the fallen rider and flung himself from the saddle to stand protectively over his nephew. Hogan's shout sounded again. This time the bronc obeyed, standing docile as its master closed in.

Fox-tail hoisted Jim to his feet. "Did the horn blow?"

Jim did not realize he had shouted the question, nor that he was close to the corrals where the watching cowboys were perched on the logs. Hoot Downs uttered a derisive laugh as he jumped down.



"Take it easy, Pop—You've got all the time in the world."

"It didn't blow, At-toos," Fox-tail sadly answered. "You lost."

Wally Gillespie swung off his horse. "You gave us a grand ride, Jim—the best I've seen yet."

The boy turned, waving a hand at Dynamite. It was almost a salute to the victor, without enmity or remorse. The crowd tensely still for a moment, fearful that the rider was injured, now, seeing his wave, roared out cheer after cheer and chanted his name. "Jim! Jim Arrow!"

Jim took a step, then stumbled from sheer exhaustion. Again Hoot's laugh sounded. The boy brushed the sweat from his eyes, staring across at Downs. Suddenly there was the flaring menace of a fight.

"I may not be as good a rider as you," Jim panted, "but you can take back your coward talk, right now!"

"I'll side him on that, Hoot," Gillespie said.

"Me too!" yelled Joe Lafitte.

Within seconds the cowboys were solidly lined up alongside the weary lad and Hoot Downs stood alone.

"Wait," boomed Happy Hogan. He quickly snubbed Dynamite to his saddle horse and strode between the two hostile factions. Showman that he was, intuition prompted Hogan to pull a fat wallet from his pocket and start counting out a hundred dollars.

"You won the prize, kid—fair and square, you won it! The horn didn't blow because I told the judges to count out that time you jumped off Dynamite when he rolled. The way I see it now, that wasn't your fault and I'm willing to count it as riding time. My stop-watch shows you fought Dynamite for thirty seconds in all, so here's the prize."

Hogan handed the money to Jim, then raised his voice again.

"Listen, everybody! That was Dynamite's last ride! As you all know, he's become too dangerous for the circuit. He nearly killed Barney Glass last week, and he sure tried to kill Jim today. So I'm putting Dynamite out to range from now on."

Happy Hogan beamed at the cheering cowboys, then turned and belted:

"As for you, Downs—if you don't apologize for razing young Jim here, you're going to have to fight me and every cowboy on the grounds. Ain't that so, gang?"

There was a shout of confirmation. Hoot Downs looked smaller than his usual stature, right then. He managed a lop-sided sort of smile, then grudgingly said:

"Sorry I plagued you, kid—it was a good ride."

The rodeo went on while Gillespie and old Fox-tail steadied the exhausted boy, walking him over to the fence where he could stretch out on a blanket.

Fox-tail looking down upon him said: "When I tell your father about this day, it'll do him more good than medicine."

Wally hunkered down next to Jim and quietly asked:

"Feel okay inside now, fella?"

Jim Arrow had known fear on Dynamite's back. He knew there would be many more times when he'd experience that same clammy sensation. Yet somehow, he was no longer afraid. So he smiled at his friend and murmured:

"Okay, inside and out."

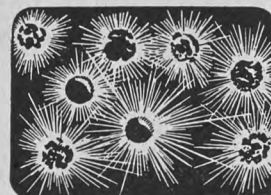
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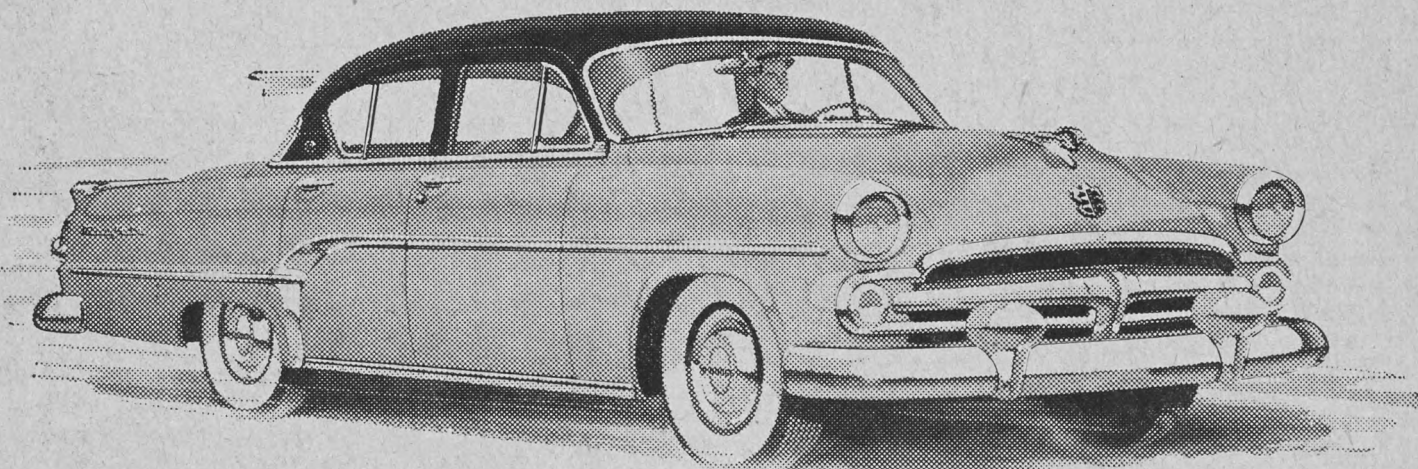
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The Countrywoman

Selection from the Record

TO each and every one, best wishes for a good New Year!

We have had the usual year-end sessions, when news-writers, editors, radio commentators, leading statesmen and other special speakers reviewed for us the record of the old year. The factual summary was liberally interspersed with statistics—but how quickly we forget them. Sometimes we were surprised at the listing of the main events. They seem so remote now, that they might well have happened long ere 1953 began. Efforts to interpret and extract the meaning may have held our quiet and undivided attention at the time but soon we are caught up in the whirl of the business of living and completely absorbed by it.

The wild bells have rung in the New. We have heard them, if only via radio and we have looked out upon our own sector of winter sky and perhaps reflected upon the mystery of the New. It is a road yet to be travelled. The Old has seen the setting-up of some unfamiliar signposts. We should heed these and use as guidance in habits of thought and direction of interests. Canada stands at a remarkable place in her history. Most Canadians would be surprised at the amount of interest taken throughout the world in her development; at the thought that to many ours is the "romantic country of the century" the "dream-homeland" to many in other less fortunate, overcrowded nations.

From the summaries and the "lists" of the old year we may select the trivial or the significant. Some will clip the press items, listing the ten best movies of 1953, promising themselves to view these when they come to town. Good plays, pictures and books minister to the spirit as well as entertain, and call for a portion of our budget and time. Others will have a fresh batch of clippings about leading personalities, accomplishments of business or institutions and resolve to learn more about these subjects in the year that lies ahead. These concern real people, actual events or results obtained. They portray Canadian life and thought.

If you are the kind of person who keeps a pencil and notebook close at hand, when listening to radio programs, you will have further jottings concerning sources of information or inspiration to help you with your work and interests. Thanks to press and radio, we have a wide range of acquaintance with what is new and good today. After hearing or reading competent critics and commentators we may select what is best suited to our needs or desires.

"To know what you like is the beginning of all wisdom and of old age. Youth is experimental. The essence and charm of that unquiet epoch of ignorance of self as well as ignorance of life," was written by Robert Louis Stevenson as were also the following—but unconnected items:

"Some people swallow the universe like a pill; they travel through the world, like smiling images pushed from behind."

"To know what you prefer, instead of humbly saying Amen to what the world tells you you ought to prefer, is to have kept your soul alive."

"Gentleness and cheerfulness, these come before all morality; they are the perfect duties . . . If your morals make you dreary, depend upon it they are wrong. I do not say 'give them up' for they may be all you have; but conceal them like a vice, lest they should spoil the lives of better and simpler people."

Kernels Gleaned

NOW a plea is entered for keeping, what may be to some perhaps a novel kind of a yearly record. The selection will vary as personal inclinations and tastes differ. Yours will likely differ greatly from mine. Some people find pleasure in keeping diaries of daily happenings; some keep a day-by-day record of the weather or of the dates and circumstances connected with the seedtime and harvest of garden and field crops. Each finds his or her own particular delight in re-reading and re-

On keeping notes of thoughts treasured from the passing years which serve to warm the heart and refresh the spirit. It becomes a personal record in communication of kindred minds, marking growth of understanding

by AMY J. ROE

telling of those items at the close of the year or as the corresponding season rolls round in following years.

Why not keep a list of books you have read in a year—and notes of the theme and notations of the best passages, the most significant ideas?

A friend, noted for an outstanding contribution to his chosen field of medicine, told me that he always carried a little notebook in his pocket. In it he listed titles of books which might be recom-



Where a Poem Begins

*Soft syllables
Along the twigs of thought,
Like tiny birds
Prepare for flight.
How far
From the mind's cover
Will they soar?
Through what uncharted
Airways?
To what shore?
Where ends a word
A poem begins.*

—EFFIE BUTLER

Quiet Things

*I have found peace in quiet things,
In flowers against a wall,
In crimson jellies on a sill,
And bonfire smoke in fall.
I have found peace at hour of dawn,
Before the birds awake,
In sunset glow beyond the hill,
And dusk upon a lake.
I have found peace in shadowed rooms,
Where children lay in rest,
Peace, and knowledge, deep and true,
That quiet things are best.*

—BEULAH FENDERSON SMITH

Design for Winter

*The pattern of bare branches on a sky
Of winter blue is that unreckoned part
Of craftsmanship which answers human why
Not with the mind, but deeply in the heart.*

—GILEAN DOUGLAS



mended to him during a chat with friends, recommended by a speaker at a public meeting or dinner, referred to in a review. He had the list handy and when the opportunity came to visit a bookshop, to select a book to while away a tedious journey, he knew exactly what he wanted to read, the author's and publisher's name. He had the name of the person who recommended it—and for what reason.

Over a period of some years past I have kept several notebooks, rather too bulky to carry about in which I have entered interesting items about books and authors. I have made notes about their personalities, philosophy, apt expressions, poems, ideas about other writers' works. The idea is not original.

"I would advise you to read with pen in hand and enter into a little book short hints of what you find may be useful." Benjamin Franklin.

"Books we are told, propose to instruct or amuse. Indeed! The true antithesis to knowledge is not pleasure but power. All that is literature seeks to communicate power; all that is not literature to communicate knowledge." Thomas de Quincy in *Letters to a Young Man*.

From an American thinker, quoted by John Dewey: "Faith is the tendency to action."

And from David Seabury, lecturer and author of several books: *Unmasking Our Minds; Keep Your Wits; Growing Into Life; What Makes Us Seem So Queer*, some unconnected quotations from *How To Worry Successfully*, published by Little Brown and Co., 1938.

"People do not brood so constantly because of material pressure as from inner discontent . . . The saddest aspect of worry is that people do not actually think. They fret."

"Do not wait in body while fussing in mind. Put the matter to rest actually and utterly. Never approach it until you are refreshed enough to think about it with intelligence. Never let yourself be driven. If anything presses imitate the noble donkey. If someone thereupon calls you stubborn, remind him that horses die in 20 years; the donkey lives nigh to a century. It is better to be an ass than a dead burden bearer. No one weeps at the funeral of a slave."

"Great athletes need a 'moment of pause' to see how to make a play. Even in rapid action they wait an instant to collect themselves. In that second they decide swiftly but quietly what to do. All of us need this same 'moment' of pause before we make an effort, particularly in troublesome situations."

"Losing one's head in a crisis is an ancient weakness of man."

"There is an average ratio of error in all conduct. Why should you escape it, or blame yourself because you sometimes fail. The normal achievement score of good thinking and efficient action is in the region of 60 per cent of man's attempts. He fails often. Error is inevitable, foolish conduct probable, unwise decisions certain . . . accept your frailty and you will fail less often than when trying to be an automatic saint."

"None rises over events who does not bring to them extraordinary desire. There is no pleasure in living save as we search for a Grail, no glory in little problems unless we bring to them the atmosphere of mighty accomplishment . . ."

"Trouble is the womb in which the soul is born. It is the agitator of your endeavor, the creator of your spiritual grace. It stirs the mind, polishes the wits, stimulates the emotions. It is the tonic of destiny for the maturing personality."

Almost it seems that these thoughts answer a question raised by Alice Deur Miller in her book "Green Isle"—(notes 1930): "Strangely enough there is nowhere the average person can learn to live his daily life. Children are taught Latin and astronomy, but no school or college tells them how to clear their minds for a decision, how to tell certain psychological or even psychopathic types and how to deal with them; how, for many individuals to draw the line between idleness and serenity, between overwork and the fullness of life, between sweet charity and being every man's dupe. Everyone needs instruction, something halfway between religious precepts and practical talks to salesmen. Women need it particularly, for they do not, as early as men do, have the experience of the business world."

Whether we read to gain knowledge or power to understand life, the world about us or the workings of the human mind, the cherishing and re-reading of thoughts of other minds can warm our hearts, refresh our mind and spirit. No one else can make the record or list for us. It must be of our own gathering.

Our House Came Home

THERE are many thousands of houses in Alberta. I have lived in quite a few of them, myself. But there is one little house that stands out from all the others. It is the house we planned and built before my husband and I were married, into which I moved as a bride. It has a special place in my affections.

Through its broken windows, for three successive years we had watched as hailstones smashed our crop into the ground. For the four following years we had viewed the devastation wrought by drought and grasshoppers, when even the leaves had been stripped from the caragana shelterbelt. But through all this that little house sheltered our growing family and kept intact for us a measure of self respect. When at last we deserted the short grass country for what we hoped were greener fields, it seemed as if in leaving our little house behind, we were deserting our own flesh and blood.

Eight years followed. Eight years of hailed crops; discouragingly low prices for farm produce; of time spent in building up run-down, rented farms with shabby buildings. We made do the best we could in houses without cement foundations, brick chimneys and ordinary conveniences. All the while our little house stood vacant, waiting and beckoning to us from the east country.

At last the time came, when we owned a farm of our own again. Now we could bring our house home. True, some 230 miles lay between our present location and our homestead in the short grass country! The Red Deer River with its steep banks had to be crossed. But what of that? Houses, bigger than ours had been moved—and for greater distances, too. We knew of a two-storey house, which had been moved from Hanna, Alberta, to Saskatchewan, and of another which had been moved from Alsask, Saskatchewan, to Cremona, near the foothills.

For six years past, we had seen men with moving equipment, buying houses similar to ours, in the short grass country and move them into some war-booming center. They would then slap on an exterior coat of stucco, install electric lights and rent the house. The investment paid off in one year and the rest was clear profit.

WITH the confidence of children, we wrote to two professional long-distance movers. By return mail, one of them answered our query. He would be glad to handle the job but it would take a little time to scout out the route. We gave him the green light, then waited, waited and waited. Finally in answer to our anxious queries, he said that he had changed his mind about scouting out the route . . . but if my husband would use his car, the mover would go along and advise him. This was during the days of gasoline rationing, when a bona fide trucker could get additional coupons, whereas a farmer seeking such would probably be denied. Our need was so urgent, my husband agreed to the condition.

The children and I cheerfully agreed to look after the stock, while he was

The saga of a little house, that had a special place in our affections—something of the trials and tribulations of the expectant, waiting period—the long and hazardous trek from the short grass country until it was set down on its foundation on our own land

by MARJORIE K. STYLES

away, although it meant feeding 40 head of cattle, 30 pigs and milking six cows. As a family we were one, prepared to do anything we could to get that house set down on our own acres. An early cold spell set in the day my husband left.

Five days passed and he had not returned. Two days, I thought, should

miles from town and it would be four months before new coupons would be issued. That trucker had literally taken him for a "ride." When he had arrived to keep the appointment, he had found the trucker was indisposed. A full day was to pass before he was able to discuss business and another 24 hours before he was able to set out on the

half house, 26 by 24 feet. It weighed an estimated 15 tons. It was evident that the trucker-mover liked it from the way he inspected it. Then came the time-worn approach, "You have a real nice little house there, friend. But it won't pay you to move it . . . cost too much . . . tear it down. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll buy it . . . take it right off your hands. How much will you take for it?"

The next mover contacted, Mr. L. P. Shumaker, of Dorothy, agreed to take on the job for a specified sum, which we considered quite reasonable. He said that he would have the house delivered by New Year's Day, and would set it down on the foundation, without additional charge if it were ready. The foundation had not as yet been built as we intended, in event of our former house not being moved, to make a new house larger.

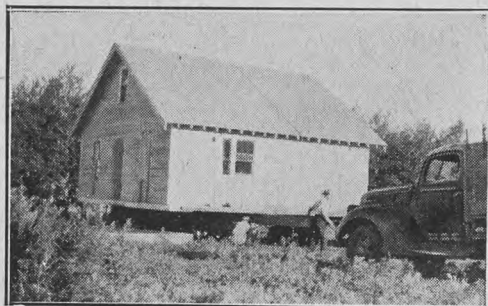
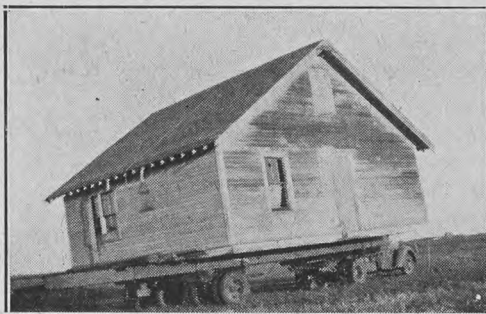
We got busy at once. The day my husband and his helper started on the excavation for the basement, was the last warm day of the season. They kept on with the digging, making the eight-mile trip each way to our new farm daily, while the children and I did the home chores. The excavation was complete and the wooden frames built for the cement, before freeze-up.

THE weather turned bitterly cold, the day the cement was poured. We were not unduly alarmed as the lumber merchant in town had sold us some chloride, which he said would prevent the mixture from freezing. That night the temperature dropped to 30° below zero. Next morning that cement looked sick and so did we. In desperation my husband took some chunks of it to Calgary contractors, who were building a hospital in our town of Didsbury. The foreman kindly inspected it and gave it as his opinion that the chloride tended more to hasten the setting, rather than to prevent freezing. He judged it to be useless after such severe frost. He gave us one ray of hope, advising us to keep chunks of the cement in the house overnight. If, after thawing out, it did not disintegrate, the foundation might stand up.

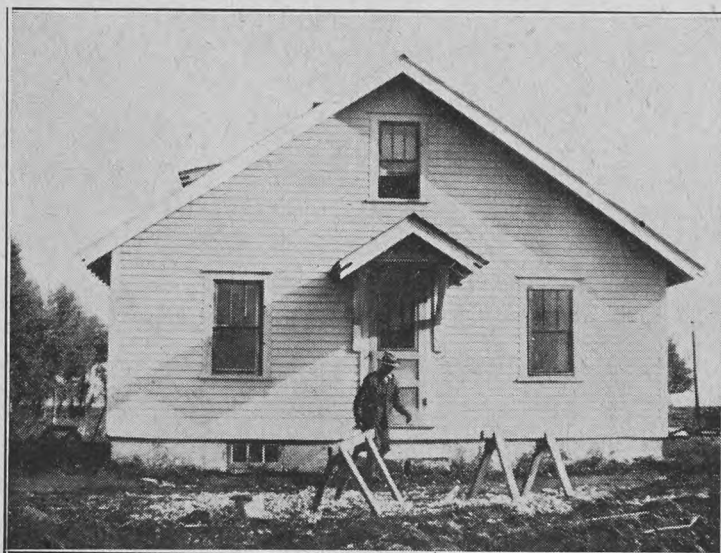
That was an anxious night for us. We frequently examined the chunks of cement, which we had brought indoors. They seemed to be holding their shapes well. In the morning we found to our delight that it required a chisel to chip their hard surface. The cold spell continued. Now only four days remained before the appointed arrival of our house. My husband decided to complete the cement work.

The contractor in town had advised us to heat both the sand and water, the latter to almost the boiling point. This entailed an enormous amount of work. Our neighbors rallied to our assistance. An old metal water trough was found, jacked up and a fire kept going under it to heat the gravel. Gasoline barrels, flanked by straw fires became the water-heaters. It kept one man busy tending the fires and another constantly stirring the gravel, while the rest of the crew mixed and poured the cement. At last the job was done. The men banked it over with manure to

Anchored to platform of huge timbers, riding a trailer truck, the house shown at 6:00 a.m., the day after its arrival.



In position by the foundation, heavy-duty jacks were placed under each corner. By means of skids and rollers, the house was inched into place.



With a porch and bathroom added and a two-coat paint exterior finish, the men began to haul stones to build the front steps.

suffice to map out the route. I decided that they must be bringing the house with them and commenced staring hopefully eastward in anticipation of its arrival. Nothing resembling a house appeared on the horizon.

When my husband finally returned he had a tale to unfold — and one gasoline coupon left. We lived 15

trip. Finally the house had been inspected and measured and the moving route decided upon.

One of the main considerations in moving a house is its shape. A long, narrow house, which is not too high, is much easier to move than a square house or one that is high in proportion to floor area. Ours was a storey-and-a-

keep it from freezing. Today, eight years after, we have a firm foundation and a good basement. But the worry of those days! And the extra cost! We will not soon forget how we felt then.

When the house did not arrive on the scheduled date, we telephoned the mover. He was in hospital, having been injured when a timber fell on him just as he had finished a previous job. His foreman told us that it would be two months before he would be able to work again. Winter had set in, in earnest. Drifting snow had closed prairie roads. The time factor now ceased to be important. Most reluctantly we resigned ourselves to moving

into the dilapidated old house on our new farm.

Finally, came spring! The snow went and the roads dried. We began again to scan the east road for the approaching house. But no sign of it! When we contacted the mover he explained that they were late with their season's work. He would be unable to start on our job until May 24. He estimated that it would require four days. At the allotted time, I hopefully fixed up extra beds for the crew, cooked a ham and made pies. Still no sign of the house approaching! May dragged into June.

Then one day we received word

from the contractor. The job was more formidable than he expected. He would require another \$100 in order to deliver the house. We offered to split the difference. On the telephone, he explained that it had been already moved to the river, and would be forded across the next day. That meant that it would arrive in three days' time. Jubilantly we agreed to his terms.

It started to rain that night but only a gentle downpour that should have warmed the heart of any farmer in the wheatlands. But the gentle rain became a deluge. The Red Deer rose steadily and menacingly. Our house freed from its normal mooring,

stood at the mercy of the elements.

June passed into July and July crept into August. To our now frantic enquiries, the contractor said that we would just have to wait and let nature take her course. The river was still high, the house could not be moved until the water receded. One attempt had been made in June but they had got stuck halfway across. It had taken skilful maneuvering to pull it backwards to safety. And he reminded us, that he wasn't keeping his equipment tied up "just for fun."

The crossing was to be made near Dorothy, in the Drumheller Valley. (Please turn to page 57)

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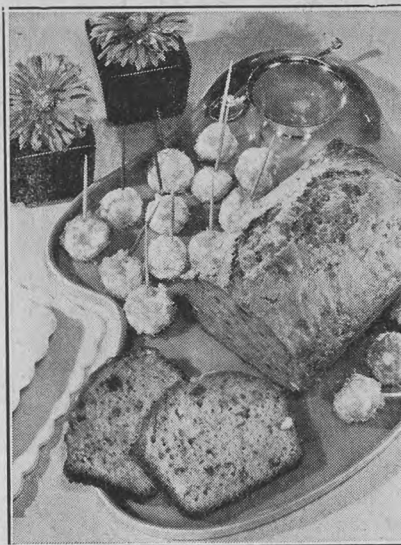


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Quick Bread Specials

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Orange bread slices with cheese balls make a tempting afternoon snack.

WHEN supper is a little on the light side round out the meal with a quick bread. Taste tempting and home made, it satisfies the appetites of a hungry family. And it is as healthful as it is delicious when made with the vitamin and mineral-rich ingredients, whole-grain flours, molasses, dried fruits, nuts, eggs and milk.

Quick breads, made without yeast, are leavened with baking powder and soda. They are mixed and baked in a short time and may be served immediately. Muffins and biscuits are almost always served hot. When baked in a loaf, however, they improve in flavor and ease of cutting if left for 24 hours.

To prevent a quick bread loaf from cracking down the center let the batter stand in the pan for 20 minutes. This gives it a chance to rise before the top crust browns. It can then be baked for a shorter time in a 375° F. oven.

Orange, Date and Nut Bread

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 medium orange | 1 egg, beaten |
| $\frac{2}{3}$ c. dates | 2 c. flour |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. walnuts | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt |
| 2 T. butter | $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. soda |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. hot water | 2 tsp. baking powder |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ c. sugar | |

Cut whole orange (peel and pulp). Squeeze slightly. Put orange sections, dates and nuts through food chopper. Add juice and chopped mixture to hot water and butter. Sift flour, salt, baking powder, soda and sugar; add to fruit mixture. Bake in greased loaf pan at 350° F. for 1½ hours. Cool thoroughly before slicing.

Graham Prune Bread

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| $\frac{3}{4}$ c. prunes | 1 egg |
| 1 c. flour | $\frac{2}{3}$ c. graham flour |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. baking powder | $\frac{1}{3}$ c. prune juice |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt | $\frac{2}{3}$ c. sour milk |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ tsp. soda | 2 T. melted butter |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. nuts |

Simmer prunes in water to cover; when tender, drain, saving liquid. Cut prunes in half, remove pits. Sift together sifted flour, baking powder, soda and salt. Stir in unsifted graham flour. Beat egg, blend sugar into egg mixture. Combine prune juice and sour milk or buttermilk. Add to egg mixture alternately with dry ingredients. Stir in prunes. Add melted butter and chopped nuts. Pour in loaf pan 8½ by 4½ inches, lined with wax paper. Bake at 350° F. for 1 hour. The flavor is even better the second day.

Fruit Nut Bread

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| $\frac{3}{4}$ c. dried apricots | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. shortening |
| 1 c. flour | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. brown sugar |
| 2 tsp. baking powder | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. dates |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. nuts |
| 1 c. whole wheat flour | 1 egg |
| | 1 c. milk |

Soak apricots in small amount of cold water for 1 hour. Sift flour, baking powder and salt. Stir in whole wheat flour, brown sugar, chopped nuts and dates. Chop apricots, add to dry ingredients. Beat egg well. Melt shortening, then cool. Add milk and beaten egg. Stir in dry ingredients. Bake in loaf pan at 350° F. for 1 hour.

Cranberry Bread

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 c. fresh cranberries | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped walnuts |
| 1 c. sugar | Rind of 1 orange |
| 3 c. flour | 1 egg |
| 4 tsp. baking powder | 1 c. milk |
| 1 tsp. salt | 2 T. melted butter |

Put cranberries through food chopper; mix with $\frac{1}{4}$ c. sugar. Sift and measure flour, add remaining sugar, baking powder and salt. Grate orange rind; chop nuts; add both to flour mixture. Beat eggs, combine with milk and melted butter. Add to flour mixture. Fold in cranberries. Bake in greased, wax paper lined loaf pan for 1 hour at 350° F. While loaf is still warm brush top with 2 T. corn syrup mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. almond extract.

Banana Bread

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4 T. butter or shortening | 1 tsp. baking powder |
| 1 c. brown sugar | 1 tsp. soda |
| 1 egg | 3 ripe bananas |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. flour | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped nuts |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt | |

Cream butter and brown sugar. Add beaten egg and beat until light and fluffy. Sift flour, salt, baking powder and soda together twice. Mash ripe bananas with fork. Add alternately with flour to creamed mixture. Fold in pecans or other nuts. Pour into greased wax paper lined loaf pan. Bake 60 to 70 minutes at 325° F.

Raisin Loaf

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{3}$ c. shortening or butter | 2 tsp. baking powder |
| 1 c. brown sugar | $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. soda |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. water | 1 tsp. cinnamon |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. raisins | $\frac{3}{4}$ tsp. nutmeg |
| 2 c. flour | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. cloves |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt | 1 tsp. vanilla |

Boil together for 3 minutes, butter, sugar, water and raisins. Cool. Sift flour, add salt, baking powder, soda, spices. Sift together twice. Gradually stir flour mixture into cooled mixture. Add vanilla. Bake 1 hour at 325° F. in greased wax paper lined loaf pan. Cover with aluminum foil or other pan for 20 minutes of this baking time, to prevent loaf cracking at top.

Date Cheese Bread

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 c. chopped dates | $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. flour |
| 1 tsp. soda | 1 tsp. baking powder |
| 1 c. boiling water | der |
| 1 egg | 2 T. melted shortening |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ c. brown sugar | 1 c. grated cheddar cheese |
| 1 tsp. salt | |
| 1 tsp. vanilla | |

Cut dates, place in bowl. Add soda and pour over boiling water. Let cool. Beat egg; add sugar gradually; add salt and vanilla. Combine with date mixture. Measure sifted flour, add baking powder, sift again. Add with melted shortening to date mixture. Fold in grated cheese. Bake in greased wax paper lined loaf pan 60 to 70 minutes at 325° F.

Combination Dishes

For delicious mid-winter fare serve simple-to-make casseroles

COLD winter days call for meals that are hot, filling and nutritious. One-dish meals that combine meat, a vegetable or starchy food and a tangy sauce make hearty eating. Yet they are inexpensive and easy to make.

A bit of shredded cheese does wonders for many casseroles. But use cheese sparingly to season, not to dominate, the dish. When you have mastered the making of these dishes try substituting new flavors for old. Add a small amount of a new herb, a new seasoning, other meat or sauce. Then remember it is a wise cook who tastes and seasons again before the casserole meal appears on the table.

Spaghetti with Meat Balls

½ lb. ground beef ½ lb. spaghetti
½ tsp. salt Grated cheese
¼ tsp. pepper 2 c. tomato sauce
¼ c. fat

Shape salted and peppered meat into balls the size of large marbles. Cook the meat in the fat over low heat until done. Keep hot while preparing the tomato sauce. While sauce cooks boil spaghetti in a large quantity of rapidly boiling water (2 tsp. salt to 1 qt. water) until done (10 minutes). Drain through colander, rinse with hot water. Keep hot by placing over boiling water and leaving uncovered over low heat until serving time. To serve place spaghetti on large platter; arrange meat balls around spaghetti; pour hot tomato sauce over. Pass grated cheese.

Tomato Sauce I

1 large onion 1 can tomato
1 clove garlic paste
½ bay leaf 1½ c. water

Cook garlic clove, if used, and onion slices in fat left in meat pan over low heat until onion is yellow; add tomato paste, water and bay leaf. Simmer until thick. Remove garlic clove and bay leaf. Serve hot.

Tomato Sauce II

2 c. canned ½ tsp. salt
tomatoes 4 whole cloves
½ c. chopped ¼ tsp. pepper
onion ¼ tsp. mustard
1 bay leaf 3 T. flour
1 T. sugar

Stir together in saucepan all ingredients but flour. Boil 10 to 15 minutes. Mash through sieve. Stir flour into fat in frying pan (3 T.). Cook until mixture bubbles. Stir in hot seasoned tomato juice. Stir and boil 5 minutes. If too thick stir in a little water.

Baked Macaroni and Cheese

¼ lb. macaroni 1 c. grated cheese
1½ to 2 c. white ½ c. buttered
sauce or tomato crumbs
sauce

Boil macaroni in large quantity of boiling salted water for 10 minutes. Make white sauce using 4 T. flour and 4 T. butter with 2 c. milk or use tomato sauce given above. Arrange macaroni, sauce and cheese in layers in buttered baking dish. Cover with buttered crumbs. Bake at 400° F. for 15 minutes.

Baked Spaghetti and Tomatoes

¼ lb. spaghetti ¼ tsp. pepper
4 slices bacon 1 garlic clove, ½
1 small onion green pepper or
1 tsp. salt 4 mushrooms if
2 c. canned you like
tomatoes

Cut bacon in pieces, slice onion. Cook in heavy pan over low heat (with garlic, chopped pepper or sliced mushroom, if used) until onion is yellow. Arrange spaghetti, onion mixture and tomatoes in layers in buttered baking dish. Bake at 375° F. for 30 minutes.

Wieners and Beans

Place 3 c. baked beans in flat casserole or baking dish. Cover with chunks of wiener. Spread with chili sauce. Heat in 350° F. oven for 30 minutes.

Baked Beans

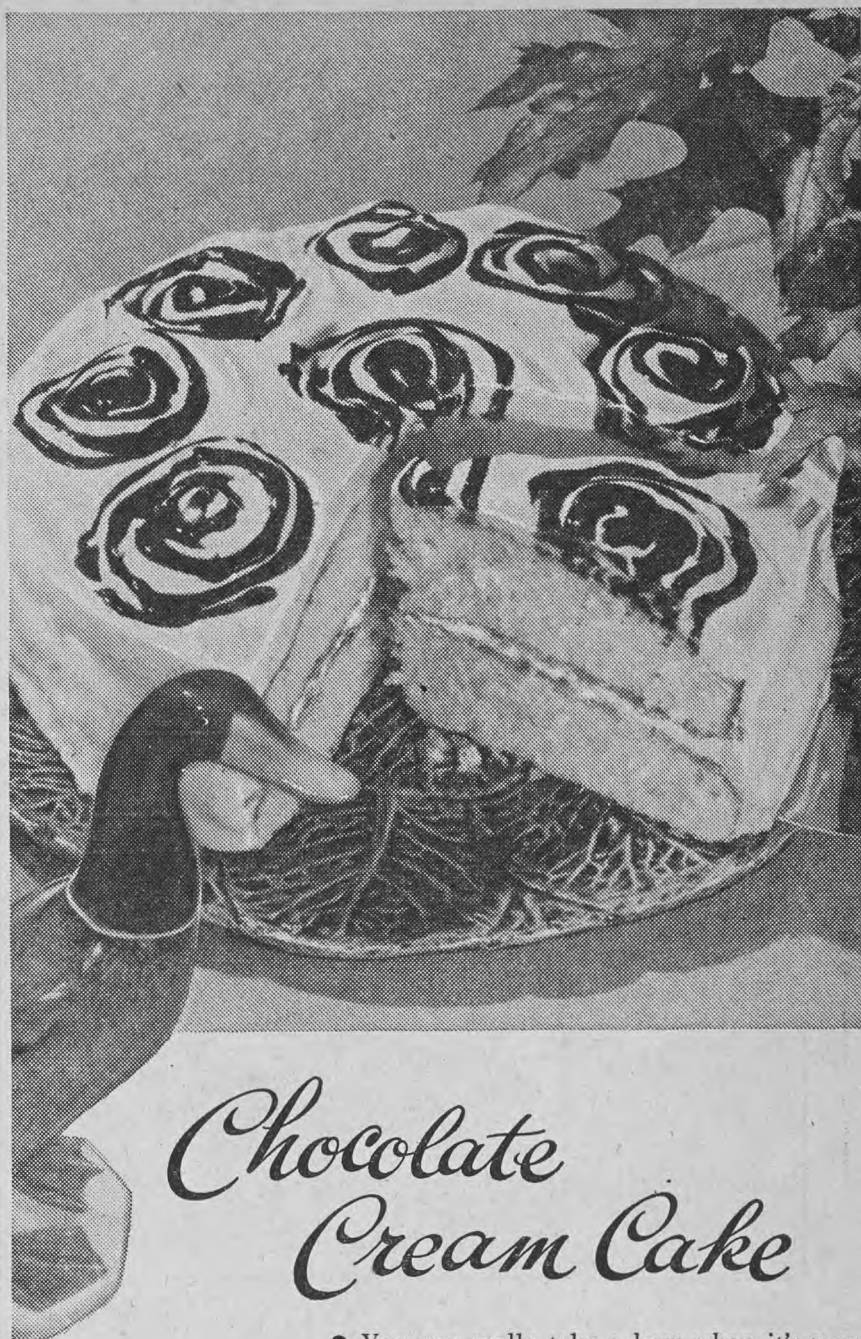
2 c. dried beans ¼ c. molasses
1 tsp. salt Chunk of fat salt
1 small onion pork
½ tsp. mustard

Soak beans overnight in 1 qt. water; drain. Cover with fresh water and simmer ½ hour. Drain, place half in bean pot. Add seasonings and whole peeled onion. Cut gashes in pork but do not cut through rind. Place rind side up in bean pot. Add remaining beans and hot water to cover. Bake 3 hours at 250° to 300° F., replenishing water as it evaporates. A pressure cooker may be used if desired, cooking 45 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure. Finish by baking 1 hour at 350° F.

Chili Con Carni

1 lb. ground beef 1 tsp. chili powder
3 onions, chopped 2 tsp. salt
2 c. cooked kidney ¼ tsp. cayenne
beans 2 c. cooked
¼ c. chopped tomatoes
celery

Fry meat and onion in small amount fat. Add celery and brown slightly. Add beans, seasonings and tomatoes. Cover and simmer gently 1 hour or bake in oven for several hours at 300°-325° F. It is delicious reheated and served for a second meal, too.



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CHOCOLATE CREAM CAKE

1½ cups sifted pastry flour ¾ cup fine granulated
or 1⅓ cups sifted sugar
all-purpose flour
2½ tsps. Magic Baking 3 egg yolks, well
Powder beaten
½ tsp. salt ½ cup milk
6 tbsps. butter or margarine ½ tsp. vanilla

Grease two 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 375° (moderately hot). Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together 3 times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in sugar; beat in well-beaten egg yolks. Measure milk and add vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with three additions of milk and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven 20 to 25 minutes. Fill and cover cold cake with 7-minute frosting; top with swirls of melted chocolate.



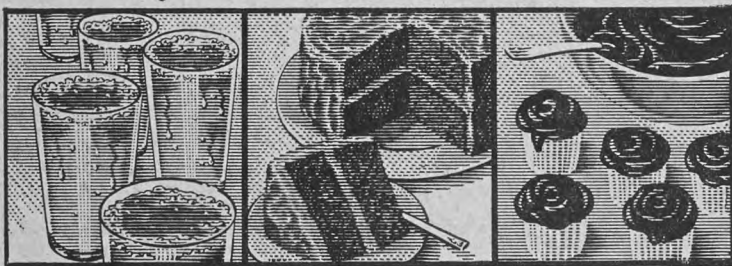
Five penny-wise combination dishes that make tasty, satisfying winter meals.

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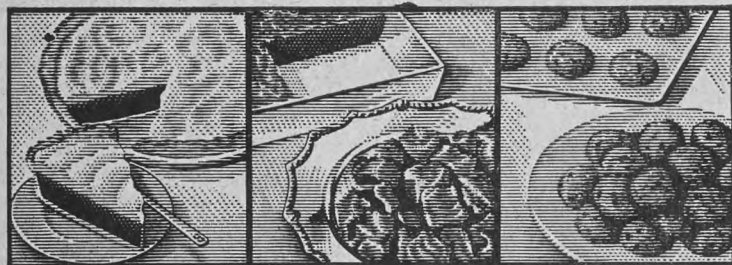
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See page 34, recipe book*

Cocoa nut cake
page 5

Fudge icing
page 11



Chocolate meringue pie
page 15

Creamy chocolate fudge
page 28

Chocolate oatmeal cookies
page 25

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Basic Ice Cream

Varied to taste provides
a popular dessert

by SALLY MARTIN

TO give variety to winter desserts I use a basic recipe. My ice cream recipe is so versatile that we could have a different variety of ice cream every day of the month.

Ice cream is economical. If you haven't whipping cream, canned milk that has been chilled to the freezing point, then whipped stiff, can be used. When cream tests 34 to 36 per cent butterfat it whips so very stiff that I beat in a half cup of ice cold milk. This makes an inexpensive less-fattening dessert that is still light and digestible.

In order to have cream and milk for the winter I can milk and cream for winter use. It is a good idea, too, for women who live in town and can't get cream in the winter or who wish to take advantage of the lower summer prices. I start about Christmas time and do 10 quarts of cream, 20 quarts of milk.

The canning is easy. Fill sterilized jars within a half-inch of the top with the cooled milk or cream. Then, using new rubbers, screw tops down tightly, set in cold water and bring to a boil. Keep boiling for two hours. When the jars have cooled invert to test for leaks.

Canned milk and cream seal well so do not need to be kept in the refrigerator. Store them in a cool place.

Basic Recipe

$\frac{3}{4}$ c. sugar	3 egg whites
$\frac{3}{4}$ c. water	Pinch salt
1 pt. whipped cream	1 tsp. vanilla

Boil water and sugar until it draws a long thread. Beat egg whites stiff. Add salt. Pour syrup slowly over egg whites; beat smooth with Dover beater. Cool. Add vanilla and fold in whipped cream. Freeze in two refrigerator trays or in a honey pail buried in ice and salt. In winter it may be set outside to freeze.

Maple Walnut Ice Cream

Substitute brown sugar and maple flavoring for sugar and flavoring in basic recipe. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ c. crushed walnuts.

Chocolate Ice Cream

Melt 2 squares chocolate over hot water. Cool slightly. Add to egg and sugar mixture in basic recipe. Cool before freezing.

Company Ice Cream

Substitute almond flavoring for vanilla in basic recipe. Add slivered toasted almonds, candied ginger bits, sliced red and green cherries.

Banana Ice Cream

Crush two bananas. Add to basic recipe just before freezing.

Caramel Ice Cream

Using basic recipe caramelize sugar before adding boiling water.

Orange Sherbet

Substitute orange juice for water in basic recipe. Add rind of one orange. Freeze in sherbet glasses if preferred.

Fruit Sundae

Put a layer of jam in bottom of freezing trays. Thin cherry or pineapple jam is suggested. Add ice cream and freeze. Spoon into dishes so jam is on top.

Fresh Fruit Ice Cream

Slice strawberries, peaches or raspberries. Sweeten, leave half hour then drain. Add to ice cream mixture. Do not freeze too hard. To make fresh fruit salad ice cream use peaches, pears and strawberries that have been sliced, sweetened, drained and added as above.

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House Came Home

Continued from page 53

The banks at that point are not as steep as they are elsewhere along the Red Deer. It required both skill and courage to take the heavily loaded vehicle across the river and up the banks. Fortunately, the driver, Earl Moore, had a generous endowment of both necessary qualities.

On a mid-August morning, a neighbor came to report a telephone message that our house would arrive by afternoon. As afternoon wore on into evening and then into night—and still no house, our spirits fell to an all-time low. Then someone noticed three sets of lights, twinkling to the eastward. Could it be . . . could it possibly be? We hardly dared hope. Then one set broke away from the group and headed toward us, at a faster speed. Half an hour later the pilot car, driven by the boss himself, turned in at our gate.

A pilot precedes the moving outfit to direct oncoming traffic. The driver, raises telephone and electric lines. After the carrier truck, bearing its bulky load has passed, he returns to replace them in the proper position immediately. Mr. Shumaker was qualified to do this work and he still wore his climbing gear. He estimated that on this trip, the outfit had passed

under 50 telephone lines and four high tension electric lines. Usually they did not travel after dark, but as this road was rarely travelled, the repair truck had taken over the job of the pilot car. He told us that the outfit would be at our place about midnight and asked me to have a hot meal ready for a crew of six. Never did I prepare a meal more gladly!

It was pitch dark when our house arrived. It was anchored four feet from the ground, to the vehicle, to give clearance with fences and railings. Twinkling safety flares added a weird touch to the elevated, looming mass of building behind the headlights as it turned in at the gate. We felt rather than saw our house come home and it was a thrilling experience.

Next morning Earl Moore drove the big truck, with its precious cargo, up to the foundation. It took four hours of patient and painstaking work for the entire crew to set the house squarely on the foundation. The big truck had a 12-wheel trailer attached with brake controls from the cab. The house was anchored to a platform made of 18-inch square timbers, which were 40 feet long. The chimney had been removed at the roof and heavy timbers were bolted under it where the basement chimney had been severed at the floor. The only cracks showing in the plaster were in the walls of the rooms, adjacent to the chimney.

With the big truck as close as possible to the foundation, the men placed heavy jacks under the corners of the house, the timber platform was removed log by log. Two timbers were left to serve as skids, when it was moved onto the foundation. The men then built cribs of railroad ties, under the skids to support the house when the heavy-duty jacks were removed.

These cribs looked like "stick houses" which children would build, but they held up a great weight when the jacks were removed. To lower the house, until it was flush with the foundation, the ties in the crib were removed one layer at a time. It was a tedious procedure but was finally accomplished. The house now rested on four long three-inch metal pipes, which rested on the big skids. These pipes served as "rollers" to facilitate the move onto the foundation.

The big moment had arrived! The house was on the brink of the foundation provided for it. One little slip could spell disaster. The big truck moved round to the front and its winch was fastened to the stringers under the house. Then slowly, very, very slowly and carefully it was inched onto the foundation. Mr. Shumaker stood in front of it and signalled to Earl Moore, who handled the winch. It took split second timing and absolute accuracy to place it. The house was just four inches off-plumb with the

foundation, but the men soon squared it around.

A tough job was completed. The men grinned at one another. Within an hour they were packed up and off to their next job—moving ten school buildings for McLeod School Division. That job had to be done before school opening in September. They had slept and batched in our house during the moving process, having entry underneath through the cellarway. Besides the cracks in the walls mentioned, the only other damage in transit was broken windows. The latter was due to mischievous boys with sling shots.

Our boys had fun pulling down the old house, into which we had moved the previous winter. The kitchen was torn down and materials used to build a granary. We had a garage with wide double-doors built out of the salvaged lumber of the main part.

You may wonder if it pays to move a house so far. In this case it did. We had tried to sell our house out on the homestead, asking \$500 for it—and did not have a single offer from a buyer. With the addition of a porch, a bathroom and an exterior finish of two coats of paint, we now have a house which could not be replaced for ten times that amount. We not only have a comfortable dwelling; we have a home, which is endeared to us by sentimental memories of earlier days in the short grass country.

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- 2 eggs, separated
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- 3 tablespoons butter or shortening
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- ¾ cup plus 2 tablespoons milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift Robin Hood Vitamin Enriched Flour and baking powder together twice. Beat egg yolks. Add sugar gradually. Add creamed butter, salt, nutmeg and 2 tablespoons milk. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Blend in dry ingredients and remaining milk alternately, beginning and ending with dry ingredients. Add vanilla.

On lightly floured surface pat dough to ½ inch thickness. Cut with doughnut cutter.

Fry in deep fat at a temperature of 360°F. (A one-inch cube of bread will brown in 1 minute.) Drain on absorbent paper. Sprinkle with sugar. Makes 3 dozen light, luscious doughnuts.



Listen to the Robin Hood Musical Kitchen starring Cliff McKay
Mon., Wed., Fri. — Trans-Canada Network

END YOUR WORRIES ABOUT The **RIGHT** Laxative for Your Child



Always give **CASTORIA**

a safe laxative made
especially for babies and children

Contains no harsh drugs—no phenolphthalein, no cascara, no castor oil, no epsom salts.

Won't upset your child—won't cause griping, or diarrhea, which harsh adult laxatives may do. Mild Castoria works gently, safely—gives the thorough, natural-like relief a baby or child needs.

Extra-mild Castoria is liquid—easily swallowed. No chewing, no gagging, no upset, as with hard-to-swallow pills or tablets. And, because it's a liquid, Castoria permits exact dosage.

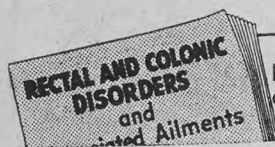
Children enjoy taking it—Castoria is so pleasant-tasting, youngsters lick the spoon. Get a bottle now.



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Here is good news. This 140-page, up-to-the-minute book on Piles, Fistula and other related rectal and colon ailments—will be sent free for the asking. It may save you much suffering, time and money. Write today—McCleary Clinic and Hospital, 153 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

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Well-equipped garage, Edmonton district. Wholesale and Retail Agencies available. Wonderful Proposition for the right man. Price \$12,800. Terms. Cummings Agencies, 104 Commercial Bldg., Edmonton, Alberta.



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Make money. Know how to break and train horses. Write today for this book **FREE**, together with special offer of a course in Animal Breeding. If you are interested in Gaiting and Riding the saddle horse, check here () Do it today—now.

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DON'T MISS IT! NOMAR'S SENSATIONAL NEW LOW PRICE **MODERN 3-PIECE Bathroom Sets**



NOW ONLY

139.⁹⁵

FREIGHT PAID

\$15.00 DEPOSIT WITH ORDER — BALANCE C.O.D.

Here Is What You Get When You Order The NOMAR Bathroom Set:—

1. Modern streamlined steel Recess Bath, 5 ft., finished in acid resisting arctic white porcelain enamel; chrome Over-Rim mixing faucets with spout; bath waste and overflow with beaded chain and stopper.
2. Modern porcelain wall-hung lavatory, 18" x 15"; chromed mixing faucets and wall P trap, beaded chain and stopper.
3. Modern porcelain Shelf-Top closet set including white duco enamelled seat and cover.

NOMAR SALES CO., Dept. C.G.1
70-Craig West, Montreal, P.Q.

Enclosed \$15.00 deposit on bathroom set. We want the bath to be drilled for fitting on the left side () ; on the right side () .

NAME _____
CITY _____
PROVINCE _____

IMPORTANT

Specify on which end of bath, faucets are to be installed.

Storing Suet

If you are without refrigeration, the best way of storing suet is to keep it in one piece; thus excluding air from as large a surface as possible.

Place the piece of suet in a half-gallon fruit jar or crock and fill in with flour until the suet is completely covered. Place a lid on the crock and store in as cool a place as possible.

Many a homemaker has preserved suet in this way for several weeks and found it sweet and wholesome for cooking when needed.—E. B.

Hankie Neckwear

Have you one, or more, prettily embroidered handkerchiefs tucked away in a bureau drawer, laid away, perhaps, because it seemed too precious to use?

Don't keep it hidden any longer. Make it into a piece of neck lingerie to liven up your plain basic dress. Choose your daintiest hankie. Cut out one corner to fit your neck using a plain high neckline pattern. Now bind the cut edge with bias binding so that it may be turned back and tacked inside the neck of the plain dress. When attaching the hankie jabot to the dress be sure the lower point is even with the center front of your dress. A velvet bow or brooch will look well and help to hold this corner in place.

Perhaps you will like to make several of these neckpieces, a fresh one for each morning, to dress-up a plain white blouse with a round neckline. They would add variety to your suit costume.—E. B.

Safety in the Dark

FOR a number of reasons, it is a good idea to have one or more flashlights about the home. Darkness can be dangerous, both in the house and on roadways. If you live in a two-storey house, have one on each floor. Keep it in a spot where it is easy to find and check occasionally to see that the batteries are in order.

A recent survey to determine the principal uses for flashlights brought out many interesting points: When walking or riding a bicycle on a highway in the dusk or dark, carry a flashlight and so give warning to motor vehicles and avoid possible injury or death.

Keep one in the drawer of a bedside table for use in an emergency or to answer a call from a child or invalid. The subdued light is sufficient and will not disturb other sleepers in the house. One should be used when travelling up and down stairways, that are not properly lighted. When searching in a clothes closet, its use cuts down the fire hazard. It is useful when changing an electric fuse, when the power must be turned off so that one will not run the risk of touching exposed contacts.

Keep one in the car so that you have a means of giving a signal if you need help; to change a tire or to check the motor in the dark. If you want a direct ray of light on some hidden piece of machinery, some dim corner of the room—a flashlight is the proper answer. A lighted match may bring disastrous results. Lessen accidents in and about the home by having a flashlight handy.—Ruby Price Weeks.

FAST RELIEF FOR COMMON

SORE THROAT



NEW SUCCESSFUL TECHNIQUE

assures continuous
action for hours in

FEMININE HYGIENE!

Convenient to Slip in Purse While Travelling

Women are fully aware how important internal feminine cleanliness is to married happiness, health and to prevent offensive vaginal odors. They find Zonitors provide a far more convenient, higher type and effective method. Yet Zonitors can't harm the most delicate membranes. Positively non-poisonous, non-irritating.

Zonitors are greaseless, stainless vaginal suppositories. They are *not* the type which quickly melt away (yet you never feel their presence). When inserted, Zonitors release the same powerful type germ-killing, deodorizing properties as famous ZONITE liquid. And they *continue* to do so for hours! Only Zonitors can make all these claims.

Zonitors completely eliminate odors. They help prevent infection and kill every germ they touch. It's not always possible to contact all the germs in the tract. But you can trust Zonitors to *instantly* kill every reachable germ. Inexpensive!

NEW! Zonitors Now Packaged Two Ways

- ✓ Individually foil-wrapped, or
- ✓ In separate glass vials

Zonitors
(Vaginal Suppositories)
FREE!

Send coupon for new book revealing all about these intimate physical facts.

Zonitors, Dept. CG-1542,
Ste. Therese, Quebec.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Prov. _____

Designs for the New Year

Ideas for gay practical linens to be made during long winter evenings

by ANNA LOREE

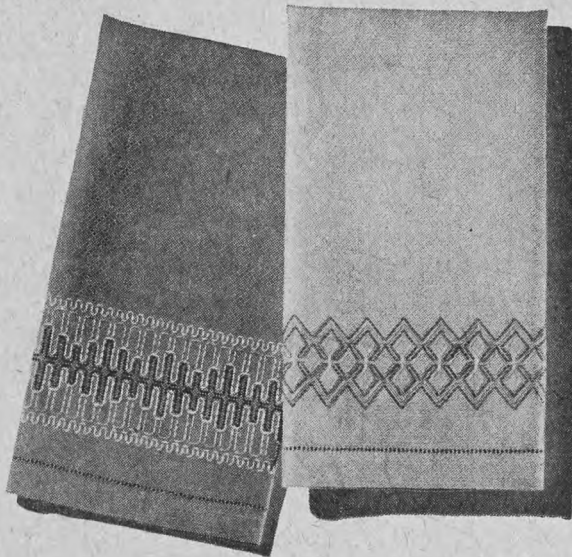


This patchwork quilt is of the sunflower pattern with petals of gay cotton prints. Each flower is set in a white square bordered by strips of dark cotton. Instructions leaflet gives material requirements, directions for cutting and sewing and patterns for cutting. Note that seam allowances must be left on each piece cut. Newcomers and old hands at the craft will like this fine example of needlework. Instructions and patterns for making sunflower quilt are leaflet No. S-22-3. Price 10 cents.

Design No. S-22-3

Colorful bands of Swedish darning on huck towelling turn plain hand towels into lovely guest towels. This Swedish or huck darning is a simple but effective kind of embroidery worked for the most part in running stitches through the raised threads of the hucking. Use six-strand embroidery cotton and a tapestry needle for the darning. Swedish darning instructions are leaflet No. E-SD-173. Price 10 cents.

Design No. E-SD-173

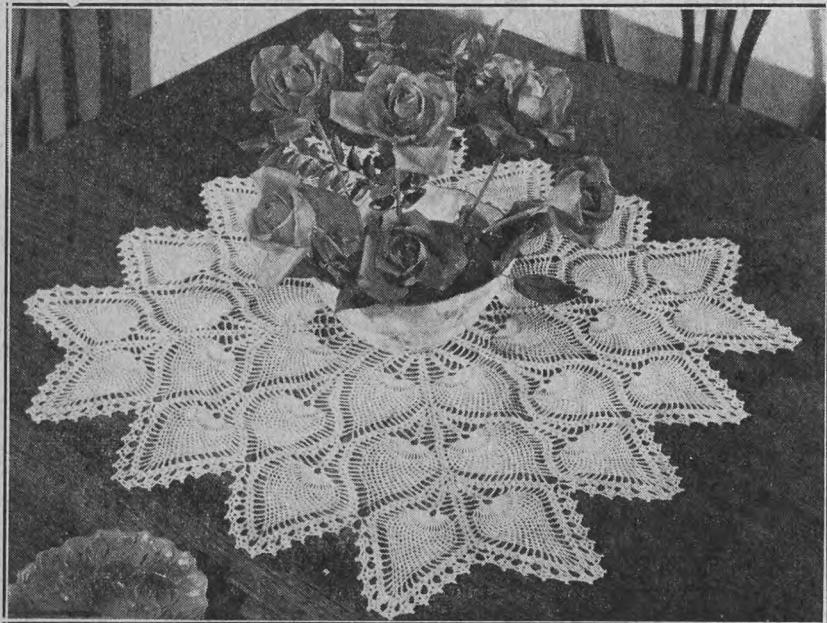


The pineapple pattern lends itself to many lovely articles for the home, but none more popular than this lacy centerpiece. The pattern forms a square with pointed corners. The design may be worked into a large square tablecloth with the same dainty picot

edge outlining the cloth. Square pineapple centerpiece is design No. 7776. Crochet instructions 10 cents.

Needlework instructions may be ordered from the Needlework Department, The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Design No. 7776



GILLETT'S LYE
KNOCKS OUT HEAVIEST GREASE AND DIRT
WITH SENSATIONAL

ONE TWO
Cleaning
ACTION!



THE LOWEST-COST, most effective cleanser ever devised to banish greasy dirt! Wherever there's heavy cleaning to be done . . . in the house or in the farm buildings . . . you'll find Gillett's amazing "One-Two" action speeds and lightens your work.

ONE Gillett's Lye actually absorbs grease . . . picks it out of cracks and crannies . . . leaves surfaces spotlessly clean and sanitary. Yes, Gillett's Lye works for you, actually attacks all forms of grease!

TWO The grease you remove reacts chemically with Gillett's Lye to form a soap solution! Gillett's not only removes grease, it also washes the surface with a mild, cleansing soap! The more grease you wash, the more soap Gillett's makes for you!

Take advantage of Gillett's great "One-Two" action! Use Gillett's Lye to clean and sanitize all rough woodwork, stone, tile and metal (except aluminum). It's the most effective grease remover anywhere at any price!

GLF-253A

At Last Finds Relief From ASTHMA

"After suffering from asthma a long time, I almost gave up hope of finding a medicine that would help me," writes Mr. A. Desforge, East Drive, Coniston, Ont. "In cold, damp weather I choked, gasped and fought for breath. My forehead and cheek-bones ached. I am thankful to say that I learned about RAZ-MAH. It proved to be just the medicine I needed for quick relief."

Enjoy longed-for relief from Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis or Hay-Fever. RAZ-MAH enables sufferers to breathe freely again, to dislodge choking phlegm. Get RAZ-MAH, 65c, \$1.35 at druggists. R-59

ST. NORBERT FRUIT GARDENS

P.O. BOX 17, ST. NORBERT, MAN.
Several Varieties of Strawberry and Raspberry Plants. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Very special varieties of Gladiolus. Write for announcement.

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Beautiful Girls, All Types

Thousands anxious to meet you. Our system is new and different. Tell us about yourself. We'll send our free information in machine-sealed letter. Nation's Largest.

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Always make sure your mail is properly addressed, and that you have signed your name and address to your letter or subscription order. An omission will cause delay in filling your order.

Now Many Wear FALSE TEETH With More Comfort

FASTEETH, a pleasant alkaline (non-acid) powder, holds false teeth more firmly. To eat and talk in more comfort, just sprinkle a little FASTEETH on your plates. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEETH at any drug store.



Attractive at Home

No. 4448—Choose a stripe for this simple but effective house dress with its novel collar and pockets. Then use the same pattern to make a plain-color dress with white collar and cuffs. The sleeves are in one with the bodice, one or more buttons fastens the dress above the waist and the skirt flares to 96 inches. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inch bust. Size 20 requires 4 yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4430—For afternoon or house wear this dress is sure to please. There is a choice of collar or tie neckline; curved slit pockets may be added to the bodice and the sleeves may be three-quarter and cuffed or short. Skirt flares to 93 inches, has pockets set in at the sides. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 40, 42 and 44-inch bust. Size 18 requires 3½ yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4357—The side buttoning makes this attractive home or summer frock slightly different. Skirt has unpressed pleats at front, the width of the hem 91 inches. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 4 yards 39-inch even plaid or plain material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4524—This shirtwaist dress, so popular for the larger sizes, has a front buttoning, convertible collar, short or three-quarter cuffed sleeves and the bodice is gathered to the front yoke. Skirt pockets may have belt-loop tabs attached. Second version shows a collarless sweetheart neckline bound to match the front opening and pocket binding. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inch bust. Size 20 requires 4½ yards 36-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4488—This half-size shirtwaist dress, for the woman five foot three or less, puts the accent on height. It has a convertible or round collar and buttoned or fly front. Breast pockets may be added; sleeves may be short or three-quarter and cuffed. Seven-gore skirt flares to 85 inches. Make it for dress, too, in a plain fabric and saddle stitch the pocket, collar and cuffs. Sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½ and 24½. (Bust sizes 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 inches). Size 18½ (37) requires 4½ yards 35-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4528—For the half sizes, a sweetheart neckline, short cuffed sleeves and a six-gore skirt, with patch pockets, are featured in this pretty house dress. The skirt width is 83 inches. Make it in a check or print, and bind the neck and sleeves edges, or in a plain material with saddle stitching. Sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½ and 24½. (Bust sizes 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 inches). Size 18½ (37) requires 3¾ yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4521—This house dress and apron in misses' and women's sizes are simple to make. Neckline may be shaped or square; pockets may be added to trim the six-gore 78-inch skirt. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 40, 42 and 44-inch bust. Size 20 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material; apron 1-yard 35-inch. Price 35 cents.

No. 4527—This half-size fashion for the woman five foot three or under is easy to make. Dress features a skirt that flares to 90 inches, a shaped collarless neckline and pointed cuffs on short sleeves. Pockets are cut to match the neckline shape. Sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½ and 24½. (Bust sizes 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 inches.) Size 18½ requires 4 yards 36-inch material. Price 35 cents.

State size and number for each pattern ordered.

Note price, to be included with order.

Write name and address clearly.

Order Simplicity patterns from The Country Guide Pattern Service, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or direct from your local dealer.



Partners in Holsteins

Continued from page 10

offered them the use of a 1,500-acre river-front farm, with its fertile Red River Valley soil and adequate buildings.

They are still there, and though the herd is managed by Rockwood, the Trappist order shares in the revenue from milk and cattle sales.

Farm and herd records are maintained in a downtown Winnipeg building, by a permanent secretary, in the office where Ted works as district superintendent and farm manager for the Canada Colonization Association. In this work, Ted is consulting manager for many western Canada farms. His spare time is devoted to Rockwood Holsteins, where he is the quiet-speaking partner, whose mind is continually searching for new ideas to make the farm run more efficiently, to cut down the work, and at the same time see that it operates at high speed.

A long search finally resulted in a system of record-keeping that enables one secretary to keep all the pedigrees and records in good shape. From the office came the calculations that told them they must get 15,000 lbs. of milk per month, for every hired worker, to achieve reasonable efficiency. They also calculated the number of lbs. of milk per month which must come from every milking stall, before they show a profit. Finally, the unique and successful method of advertising, which is carried on by Rockwood, was originated by Ted in this office.

Meanwhile, Les is the active farm manager, who lives and breathes Holsteins, and makes the farm actually go. Trained in the hard school of the show-ring, he brims over with enthusiasm for good cattle, is a good showman and salesman, and has been making friends for Rockwood in the cattle world ever since the partnership was formed.

Goal of the breeding program is still expressed in the motto that adorns every advertisement put out under the herd name. They are breeding cattle to "work and wear and win." Cows must be heavy milkers, and they must raise healthy calves and keep it up year after year. Finally, both Ted and Les have pride enough to like winning in the show-ring. That winning pays is also important, because it often follows that the big prices are paid for cattle that do well at the shows.

Calves are not pail fed at Rockwood, but are raised on cows. As many as 10 calves have been raised by one cow in a year, and this has given the older cows that are good breeders, additional useful years in the herd, when there is no longer room for them in the milking stanchions. More important, this system has virtually eliminated calf-hood diseases and calf losses, and has made it possible to keep calves grouped in pens where they require less care.

One reason for not pampering individual animals for the sake of big records, is to be found in the Rockwood breeding policy. Successful families and groups is the goal of the partners. Even now, almost every animal in the herd can still be traced back to one famous old cow that never set foot in western Canada.

SPRINGBANK SNOW COUNTESS won the admiration of the dairy world 20 years ago, by producing in

her lifetime, 9,062 lbs. fat from 207,050 lbs. milk in 10 lactations. This was a world's record for butterfat, and to mark the great achievement, a grateful Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada in 1937, erected a monument and a life-like replica of the cow, on the farm of her owner, T. R. Dent, Woodstock, Ontario.

A son of this cow, Springbank Snow Sylvius sired eight of the heifers that Ted Townsend took with him when he left the Crerar herd. A son of the Sylvius bull, and thus a half-brother to the heifers, was also taken to mate with them.

Since then, a deliberate policy of close breeding has led to the use of direct descendants of this cow, as herd sires. Two bulls, not of direct descent, have been used during this time to bring in characteristics which were felt to be lacking; but there is a young calf in the herd now, which represents the seventh consecutive generation, through son to son, from the original herd sire.

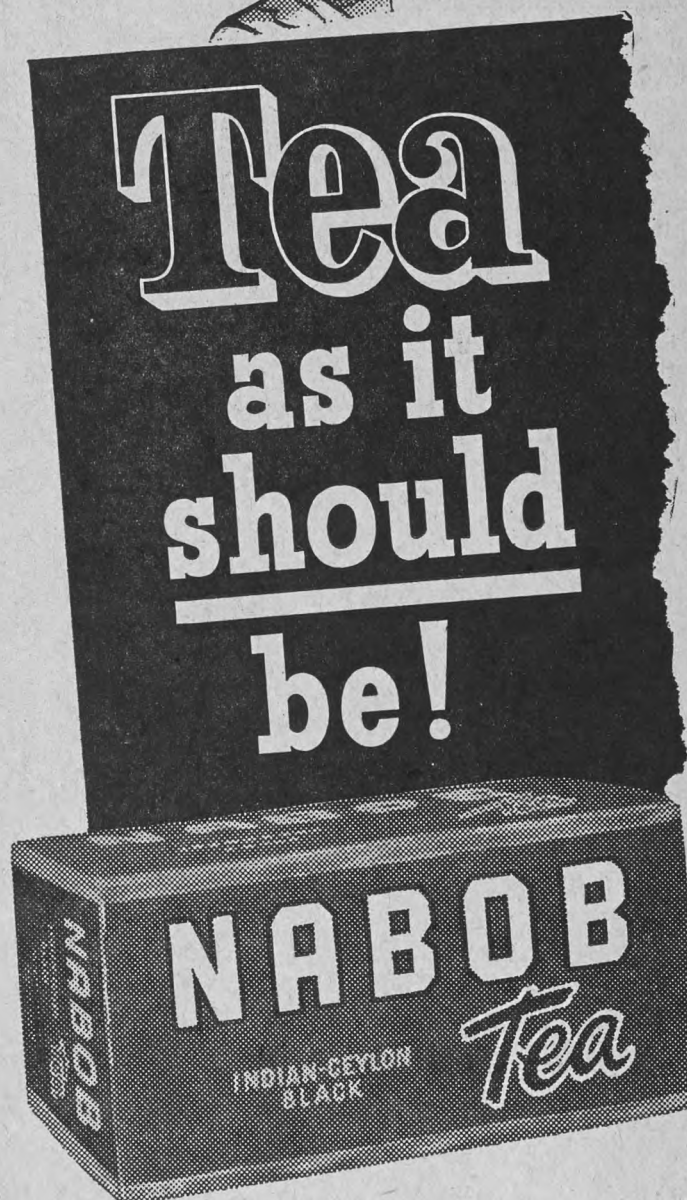
A unique method of advertising is expressed in the chatty discussions carried on in the breed paper by Ted. He talks about a variety of subjects, such as line-breeding and in-breeding, selecting and sampling bulls, how they moved the herd during the Red River Flood, or of how particular cow families are performing for them. Although the magazine editor suggested, when the series started, that he might sell more cattle by describing the ones that were in the barn waiting for buyers, he replied that he wanted to interest people in Rockwood Holsteins, not in one or two individual animals. After one advertisement appeared giving his ideas on the best way to buy a bull, he heard that it had been pasted on a stable wall in Mexico for ready reference, by the herdsman there. The magazine editor, too, broke a long standing rule and mentioned in his editorial columns that any cattleman could profit by reading that particular ad.

Over the years, as the Rockwood herd grew, and some of the workers were included, on a share basis, it became more difficult to keep the records of their complex partnership straight. On April 1, 1952, it was incorporated as Rockwood Holsteins Ltd., of which Ted and Les are the major shareholders.

Animals have now gone from Rockwood to herds in Brazil, Venezuela, Columbia, Mexico, Cuba, Bermuda, Palestine, Italy and China; and the British Friesian Cattle Society made its biggest purchases at Rockwood, when buying cattle from Canada a few years ago.

In spite of the headlines and high prices, 30 to 40 per cent of the young bulls sold from Rockwood still go to dairymen in the prairie provinces. Many of them go to owners of grade herds; and one of their proudest boasts is of selling a good bull for \$800 for service in a grade herd. They add that it took some time because that dairyman paid \$150 for the first bull he bought from them. As his herd improved, he came back to Rockwood for further bulls, and finally, for his fifth purchase, he was willing to pay \$800.

It was a high tribute to the commercial value of this well-pedigreed herd.



Fine quality, choice flavor, full satisfying strength . . . Nabob lifts your spirits and satisfies as only a good tea can. Why not treat yourself to "tea as it should be?"

14-T

Generally Speaking . . .

no matter how big or how wealthy an advertiser, he cannot afford to advertise a poor quality product. The advertiser's name or his brand on a product is your assurance that satisfaction is guaranteed.

BURNING, ITCHING Pain of Simple PILES Relieved FAST with PAZO

If you suffer from the burning, weakening pain of simple piles, get soothing Pazo! Pazo Ointment soothes those raw, inflamed tissues fast . . . helps reduce swelling . . . lubricates and eases painful, hardened parts . . . quickly helps to heal cracking and soreness. Thousands have found cooling, comforting relief from throbbing pain with Pazo. Get Pazo, get real comfort right away—in tubes or tins.

Best for
**Baby's
Coughs**



Specialized formulated for babies!
Breaks up phlegm—eases wheezing.

Lunch Box Surprise!

GOLDEN BANBURY TARTS



1 lemon; 1 cup currants or raisins;
 ½ cup sugar; ½ cup ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP; 1 egg, beaten; pinch salt.

Remove seeds from lemon, put rind through food chopper with raisins. Add ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP and beaten egg, mix thoroughly. Place filling in unbaked tart shells and bake at 425°F for 10 minutes, then reduce the heat to 350°F for about 15 to 20 minutes longer, or until set.

For Free Recipe Book, Write—
 The B.C. Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 969, Vancouver, B.C.

Always make sure that your mail is properly addressed, and that you have signed your name and address to your letter or subscription order. An omission will cause delay in filling your order.

Selling Meat Animals In Britain

British farmers oppose government plan to bring back prewar method of livestock marketing

by SIMON WOLF

MEAT in England has become plentiful. Rationing of meat is, temporarily at least—abandoned. More and more home-produced meat is filling the larder of the housewife who for years has been suffering from a shortage, often bordering on famine. The time has come—in the opinion of the Conservative government—to do away with one more wartime restriction which in this eighth year of peace certainly appears outdated. But . . . There is a big BUT . . . Though the decision of the U.K. government to return to prewar practice is in principle being welcomed by the farmers of England, Scotland and Wales, through their National Farmers' Union, the means to achieve this and the details of the plan are not.

It is the wish of the government that the prewar methods of livestock marketing should be fully restored. They are pledged to do this, for "freedom" was a point of their election program. And they are supported in this by the butchers and by a considerable section of the press and the public opinion.

What do the producers, i.e., farmers, say? They consider the planned return to the prewar practice of auctioning, coupled with the deficiency payment, as a retrograde step which—in their opinion—would not serve the interests of the consumers. They condemn as unjust the method of assessing the standard price, upon which a deficiency payment would be calculated. They argue too, that the auction system cannot ensure the same financial return to the producer even for animals of a like type and quality.

Why not? A spokesman of the National Farmers' Union stated recently: "Farmers with long enough experience have bitter cause to remember that the free market—or auction ring—of prewar days, to which it is suggested we should return, was not only competitive; it was also highly speculative, depending on the weather, the attendance of buyers, how well they were organized, the number of entries, the personality of the auctioneer, the coincidence of other attractions, such as shows, and many other factors wholly outside the control of the farmer offering his beast for sale. Too often their quality was a comparatively minor consideration in determining the price they made . . ."

Although the promoters of the Deficiency Payment Scheme argue that its chief object is freedom, this does not deter the farmers; their Union quotes with relish a letter, recently published in *The Times*, by Mr. C. F. Hawkes, the secretary of the Livestock and Home-Produced Meat Policy (this is the committee which sponsors the Deficiency Payment Scheme) in which one could read: ". . . the crucial point of the system, in fact, is that it allows farmers, distributors and consumers to sell and buy fat stock and meat where, when and how they like. Fat stock can be sold at farm, market or slaughterhouse, alive or dead, by auction or private treaty." This, in the opinion of

the farmers, proves that the deficiency payment scheme, unacceptable to the producer, loses all its significance for the butcher.

Why is it unacceptable to the producer? The farmers argue that a deficiency payment scheme, in conjunction with a "competitive" free market, would provide no incentive. In their opinion, the plan for deadweight and grade was a better incentive. They favor the grading of carcasses on hook, where quality can be assessed better than before slaughter. Under present circumstances—still dominated by the control system—the man who produced the best quality would always obtain the best price; but in a "competitive" scheme, two beasts of exactly the same quality and weight could be sold, one at noon and the other in the afternoon, fetching completely different prices.

At this juncture it is perhaps important to mention that all the plans concerning free marketing of meat in Britain are not meant to be introduced immediately, but in 1954, probably in mid-summer. The farmers—in their counter-proposals—have suggested ("in order to break the deadlock") what



Sir James Turner, president, National Farmers' Union of England and Wales.

they call "a compromise plan." This combines the modified original versions of the farmers' and butchers' schemes, and urges that both should be operated alongside each other, for a period of three years, and that in the meantime an independent committee of inquiry should examine the whole problem and recommend a permanent solution. According to this "compromise plan," the producers would be able either to sell their cattle and sheep on a liveweight basis, by sending them to an auction (this is taken from the butchers' plan), or to send them direct to slaughterhouses for deadweight grading (this originates from the original farmers' plan); with the result that meat traders would be able to buy either beasts or carcasses. Under both systems of this plan, the producer would receive payment for the individual animal or carcass according to a schedule negotiated annually with the

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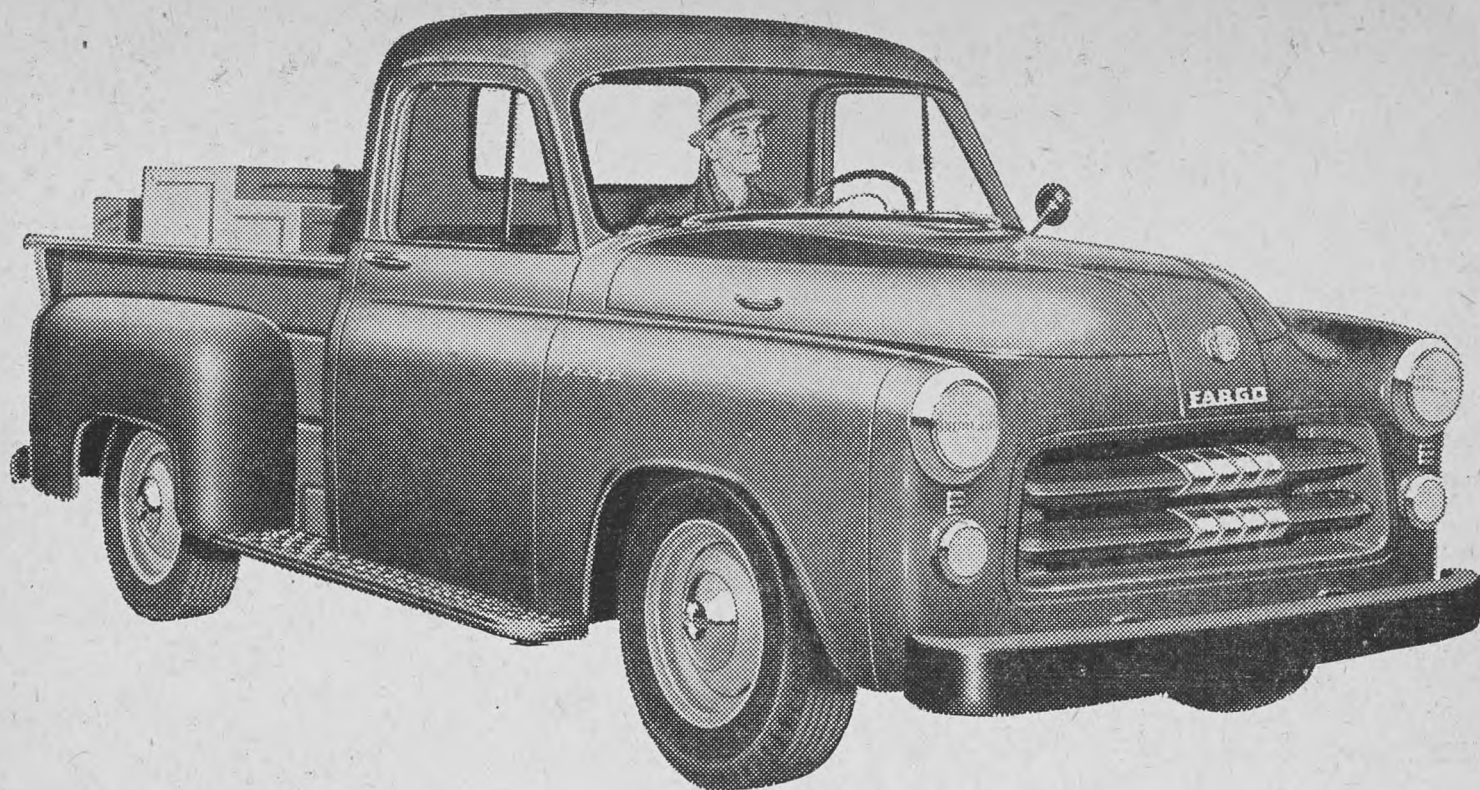
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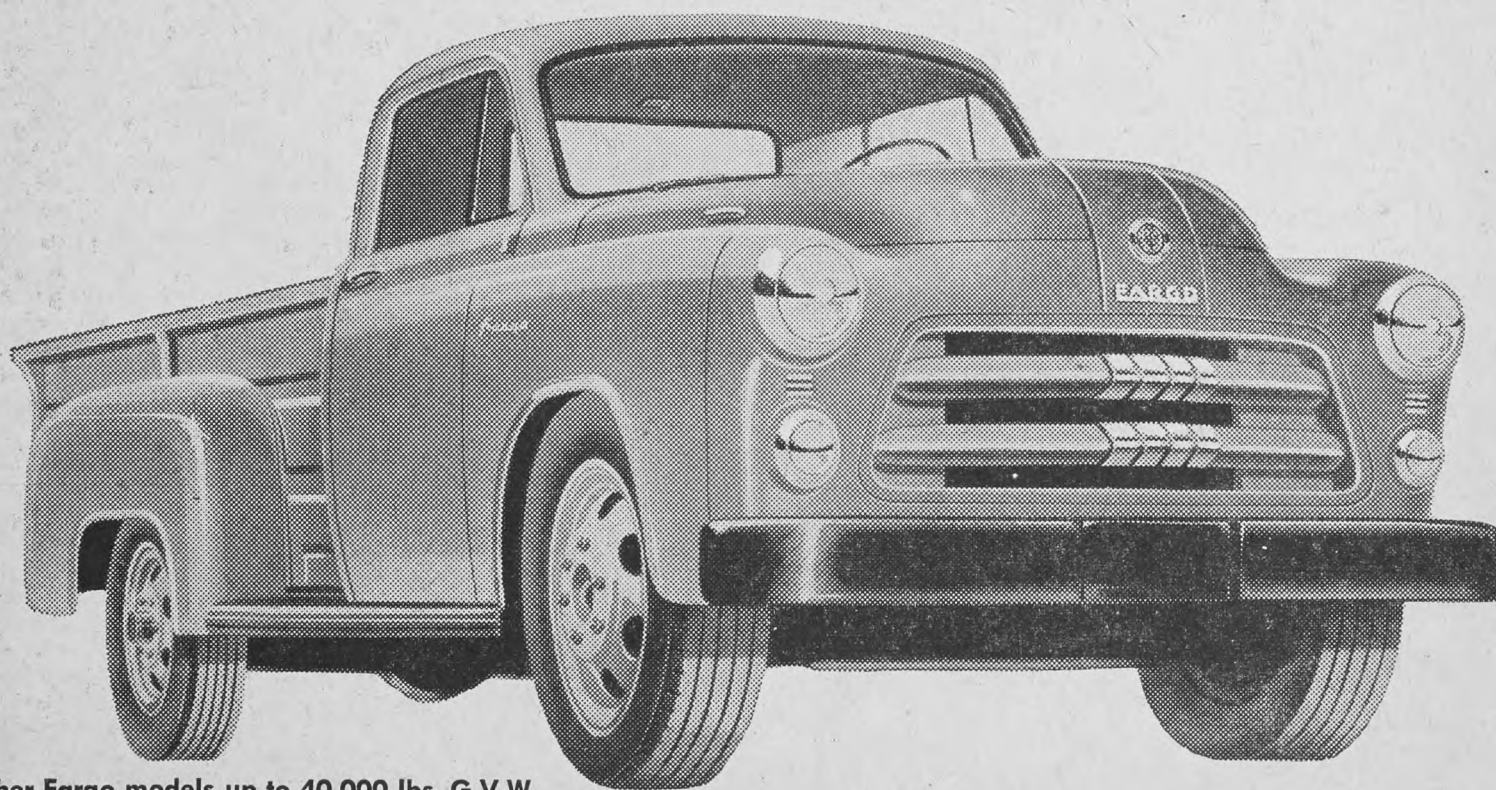
GO FARGO *for '54*

...and go further for less!

SAVE LOADING TIME—SAVE DELIVERY TIME—SAVE UPKEEP COSTS

Brand new—all new—these good-looking 1954 Fargo trucks speed up deliveries. *Low design* saves time loading—gives drivers easier access to cabs—yet there's full road-clearance for rural work. *Shorter turning radius* right or left, gets in and out of tight spots faster. New Fargo cabs offer easy-chair comfort—new sealing against dust and drafts. The 105 H.P. Fargo Truck engine is precision engineered, with fewer parts, for long life and very low upkeep.

GO FARGO—AND SAVE!
BUILT TO FIT YOUR JOB



Other Fargo models up to 40,000 lbs. G.V.W.

SEE YOUR CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH-FARGO DEALER



Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus
Bacterin means dependable immunity against both Blackleg and Malignant Edema.

More stockmen vaccinate more calves with this pioneer brand than any other make.

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government; this in turn would avoid the introduction of the controversial scheme of deficiency payment which is based on the difference between the standard price and the average realized at auctions all over the country. Grading should be done before the auction, while the auction itself should be carried out by the Ministry of Food. Producers' returns would be unaffected by auction prices; a farmer dissatisfied with the grading could withdraw his beast from the market; and all receipts under both schemes in excess of the guaranteed price would go to the Ministry of Food to reduce the treasury's liability. As to pigs, however, the farmers remain adamant: pigs, they say, should always be marketed through the producers' board and payment should continue to be made on deadweight and quality. No compromise here . . . The object

F.A.O. Meets In Rome

Representatives from nearly seventy countries discuss world farm and food problems

by JOHN ANDERSON

IT is not simply increased production, more foodstuffs, and bigger harvests, that the world needs to improve nutritional standards. Now, with the recent good harvests and continued bright prospects for most foodstuffs, what becomes of prime importance is the ability of the consumer to procure the fruits of these harvests—to receive his full share of the benefits of the better agricultural methods and the fortunate weather conditions of the last few years. There's more food in the world, but some of it remains unsold, while there is still a large section of the world's population who are being inadequately fed.

These were the considerations around which there was much discussion at the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) conference, recently ended in Rome. Both delegates and members of the secretariat of the organization itself, stressed the present immediate need for improved distribution rather than for increased production.

A number of resolutions and recommendations came before the conference having this particular aspect of the nutritional problems as their basis; and they were indicative of a pointed change of emphasis as far as the immediate aims and opinions of F.A.O. are concerned. In the past, at the bi-annual conferences of the organization, the emphasis has invariably been on increased production as the first means of improving nutritional standards. Now, while restrictive agricultural policies were not approved, increased selection in agricultural effort and "non-agricultural" means of increasing consumption were called for by the nearly 70 countries represented at the conference.

F.A.O. has always pointed to the close relationship between agricultural and "non-agricultural" means—such as better general economic conditions, education, and distributing and marketing methods—of improving living standards. But at this last meeting, the importance of the latter means

of all this, according to a recent statement by a spokesman of the National Farmers' Union, "should be to achieve a proved and acceptable permanent system of orderly meat marketing in a free economy."

On November 5, the Union issued another statement which may be considered even more conciliatory. In it they welcomed the planned resumption of marketing powers and promised co-operation with the government in working out practical details. They expressed appreciation of the promise of facilities to enable marketing boards to operate, though reiterating their principal strong objection to the auction system. They still considered the arrangements for pigs as proposed in the White Paper wholly unsatisfactory.

This is where the matter stands today. V

was emphasized by resolutions urging member governments to increase their efforts toward an improved general economy, and also urging the removal of barriers to international trade between the agricultural producing countries and the consuming countries.

NORRIS E. DODD, the retiring director-general of F.A.O., gave the measure of the improvement in agricultural productivity, in an address to the delegates. He said that for the first time since the war, the agricultural output on a per capita basis for the world as a whole, had caught up to its prewar level. However, he went on to add, "... while global progress is encouraging, it must be frankly faced that the distribution of production between the developed and the underdeveloped regions remains almost unchanged, unbalanced and unsatisfactory."

Linked with this problem of distribution was the question of the surpluses which have accumulated in various parts of the world, but more particularly on the North American continent, as a result of recent good harvests. S. L. Mansholt, the Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, voiced opinions on this which were widely supported by the other delegates, in subsequent discussions. Mr. Mansholt said that the surplus problem in Canada and the United States might be a temporary one, in that increases in population in the two countries during the next 20 years might well call for a production of foodstuffs at least as great if not greater than present production rates. The present large harvests might be insufficient to support the populations of the two countries themselves, if there was a pronounced population increase. However, Mr. Mansholt believed that even if the surplus problem was capable of being solved of its own accord in this manner, action was still needed regarding the present large holdings of agricultural produce, if a fall in agricultural prices was to be avoided. He thought that present

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conditions were not dissimilar to those in 1929, and that a marked drop in prices could have disastrous consequences for the whole world. He called for agreement between the surplus holding countries and the consumer countries, whereby the surpluses would be disposed of under certain rules. He said that it was essential that the release of surpluses should not interfere with regular trade, or cause any pronounced fall in prices.

Speaking privately after the conference, Herbert H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and a member of the Canadian delegation to the Conference, also drew attention to the possible temporary nature of the surplus problem. The large grain stocks in Canada, he said, had been built up after three successive years of exceptionally good weather conditions. An



"I hate to eat and run, but . . ."

equal run of unfavorable weather could alter the position radically, and we should not forget the drought years of the thirties.

Mr. Hannam also spoke of price stability as a step toward the balancing of production with consumption, and as a benefit to both the producing and the consuming countries.

The final resolution of the conference on this topic called for action by member governments to dispose of excess stocks of foodstuffs, without endangering prices or harming normal trade; and requested the organization's own Committee on Commodity Problems to examine the means whereby this action might be carried out.

THE various committees of the conference and the conference as a whole, in addition to examining the present world conditions and prospects in the agricultural and nutritional fields, also reviewed the work done in the way of providing technical assistance to backward countries during the past two years, and laid out plans for further work during 1954 and 1955. In speaking of the activities and achievements of F.A.O., Dr. Dodd said that, in the past eight years, governments have raised, and spent through F.A.O., a sum of \$33,000,000 on field operations, a sum which amounts to less than 2.2 cents per person, for the people represented by those governments. He went on to give figures of contributions by governments to other international agencies which showed F.A.O. to be one of the less expensive organizations. During the course of the conference, Dr. Dodd announced that he would not seek re-election and accordingly Dr. Philip V. Cardon of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, was elected to be the new Director-General of F.A.O.

Canada's team at the three-week conference was headed by the Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, who was assisted by Dr. S. C. Hudson of the Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. V

Thirteenth Meeting of Alberta Federation

Annual meeting shows keen interest in marketing boards and crop insurance, as well as relationship with F.U.A.

ANY meeting of Alberta farmers is likely to be lively. Certainly, the thirteenth annual meeting of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, which was held in Calgary last month, met this condition. Membership in the Federation is by organizations, and with some 50 member organizations, nearly all represented by experienced persons, many of them with long association with farm organizations in the province, almost any important subject was sure to be well debated.

Aside from the reports of the officers and the routine business of the meeting, there were some 50 resolutions to be taken care of during the three days of the meeting. It was a marvel that only a few of these failed to reach the discussion stage; and this was only because three subjects were clearly of paramount interest to the delegates and tended to shorten the time remaining for discussion of some of the others.

These three had to do with the setting up of an adequate system of crop insurance, the prolonged discussion with the provincial government over the question of provincial marketing legislation, and the rather difficult domestic problem of arriving at some satisfactory relationship with one of its member organizations, the Farmers' Union of Alberta. It is probably not unfair to say that of these three problems, the third aroused the most heat, the second the most enthusiasm, and the first the most curiosity and hope.

Family misunderstandings are always better dealt with on Mondays, and in private. It is, however, permissible to say that the Alberta situation is unusual to the point of being peculiar to that province. There are now four Farmers' Unions in Canada—in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and much more recently, in Ontario. Each organization makes representations to its respective provincial government, and through the Interprovincial Farmers' Union Council, to the federal government. Farmers' Unions are characterized by individual farmer and farm family memberships, and the formations of local lodges. On the other hand, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, which for 18 years has been the only farm organization in Canada to speak nationally for the farmer, is composed of local farm organizations, co-operative and otherwise, grouped into provincial federations of agriculture. These provincial federations, together with a limited number of interprovincial farm organizations, hold memberships in the national body. None of the provincial Farmers' Union organizations, with the exception of Alberta, retained membership in the provincial Federations of Agriculture. The F.U.A. has three seats on the A.F.A. board of directors. Problems can arise under such circumstances, and they do; and this is what the discussion was about.

Both the F.U.A. and the A.F.A. had set up committees to suggest solutions, but over a two-year period,

results were not too satisfactory. The A.F.A. decided to set up another committee, without strings attached, to see if it is possible for the two organizations to work more closely together. This made sense, and the delegates let it go at that for the time being.

THE question of securing legislation from the provincial government, to permit the setting up of provincial marketing boards for farm products, was a horse of another color. Charles McInnis, president of the Ontario Hog Producers' Association, which was successful in securing a hog-producers' marketing scheme in Ontario, under the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act, was a guest speaker, and an eloquent proponent of producer-marketing boards. He spoke, for the most part, to the converted. Unconverted was the Hon. D. A. Ure, Minister of Agriculture, who had addressed the convention the day before. He talked to the delegates about everything but marketing boards; and having agreed to questions, he answered questions on virtually nothing but marketing boards. The delegates appeared to admire his agility under persistent questioning, but at the same time did not appear convinced that agility was synonymous with logic.

Perhaps President Roy C. Marler in his presidential address, presented the viewpoint of the Federation fairly well, when he said in part:

"... Since 1948 the Alberta Federation has been constantly telling the Alberta government and the members of the legislature that production was no longer our first concern, but that we had been forced to give precedence to marketing. It was of interest and a source of satisfaction at this recent . . . (Dominion-Provincial) . . . conference, to hear so many of the representatives from other provinces . . . announce marketing as of first importance . . . Our own minister of agriculture strongly advocated that farmers produce. He did not indicate whether or not he was concerned about markets or marketing, or the prices which the farmer might receive. His remarks could be interpreted as meaning that the farmer should not worry about markets and price. Neither did he indicate who should. The question is, will our minister work with producers to endeavor, through trial and error, to solve some of these marketing problems, in so far as it can be done? After all, marketing within the province—at least constitutionally — falls directly under the jurisdiction of the province. Does our minister mean that we should leave the whole matter of marketing to the dealers or traders, or does he feel . . . (that) . . . the federal government should take over full responsibility in this matter of marketing—provincially, interprovincially and for export . . . We have not inferred that marketing boards for any of the major agricultural products will be a cure-all . . . but, rather, we hope to experiment with them, to ascertain if they may provide another factor among the many, to



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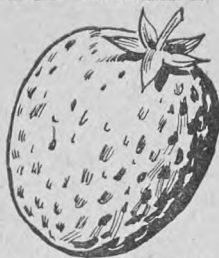
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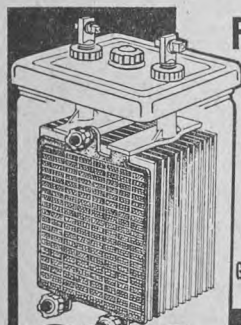
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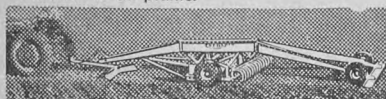
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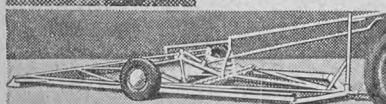
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improve our marketing and price negotiating position."

THE other question of principal interest to the meeting had to do with crop insurance. A committee had done some worthwhile preliminary work on the question, and had been instrumental in having Mr. J. Ray Maberry, former supervisor for the U.S. Federal Crop Insurance Corporation in Sholto County, Montana, come to the meeting and explain the manner in which the U.S. system operates in that state, where, incidentally, it applies only to wheat. Mr. Maberry both spoke, and answered many questions. As a result of his visit and the discussion on this subject, the Federation will pursue its investigations further. (An article on the subject will appear in The Country Guide next month.—ed.)

Lone Dog's Winter Count

This Dakota Indian wrote the history of 71 years on a buffalo hide, each symbol serving as the key to a story

by LYN HARRINGTON

IT'S January again, and time for a new calendar. Many different kinds of calendars have been used to reckon past time in the history of the world. Sometimes they were chipped stone, or notched sticks, or simply knots tied in a cord. Amongst our North American Indians, the calendar might be a series of pictographs, drawn on skins.

Lone Dog's winter count is such an almanac. You can find a replica of it on a buffalo hide, in the museum at Riding Mountain National Park.

Many of the Indian tribes identified years as "snows." For the winter was a definite break in the year, as contrasted with the other seasons which

Worthy of mention, even in limited space, were two reports presented to the meeting. The first of these was a joint report prepared by three Federation committees, who have worked with the three federal experimental stations in the province (Lethbridge, Lacombe and Beaverlodge). This report is to be presented to the Director of the Experimental Farms Service at Ottawa, and was read to and discussed by the delegates. The second was a report by Mr. L. E. Pharis, a member of the advisory committee operating under the Agricultural Prices Support Act. This was an informative report which successfully conveyed to the delegates something of the variety of problems dealt with under the Act, many of which could conceivably face Canadian farmers this year.—H.S.F. V

have a tendency to run into one another. The idea of reckoning past time by outstanding events is common among the North American Indians.

Lone Dog was a Dakota Indian, the historian and story-teller of his tribe. And his illustrated calendar acted as a jog to his memory, and as a reminder to his people. He could look at the drawings he had painted in black and red. Then, with perfect confidence, he could begin his story, "It was many snows past, that our people were stricken with a terrible fever..."

For on his chart, Lone Dog had drawn a man lying down (Fig. 2), his body covered with red blotches. That

was the year of 1802, when smallpox decimated the tribe.

Lone Dog's winter count covered 71 years, the period from 1801 to 1872. The most important, or noteworthy, event of the year is recorded in a single diagram. Starting in the middle of the buffalo hide, the pictographs go round and round in a widening spiral.

LONE DOG'S first drawing was a simple symbol of 30 parallel black lines. They were enough to remind him and his people of how 30 of the Dakota Indians had been killed by Crow Indians. He could go on from this point to tell all the details, including how the Dakotas exacted retribution.

Many of the designs in Lone Dog's almanac recalled sorrows. There was the awful winter of 1813-14, when whooping cough came amongst his people. Lone Dog painted a sufferer coughing a blast of air (Fig. 14, just left of Fig. 1).

And happier moments were listed as well. A symbol of a trading post told of the coming of a white trader (Fig. 25). There was the exciting day when Four Horns became a medicine man (Fig. 57), holding his ornate pipestem, his badge of office.

And the story-teller would chuckle over Fig. 3, a horseshoe that recalled the hilarious time the Dakota scout stole a horse from a white man. It had to be a whiteman's horse, for who else would put on horseshoes?

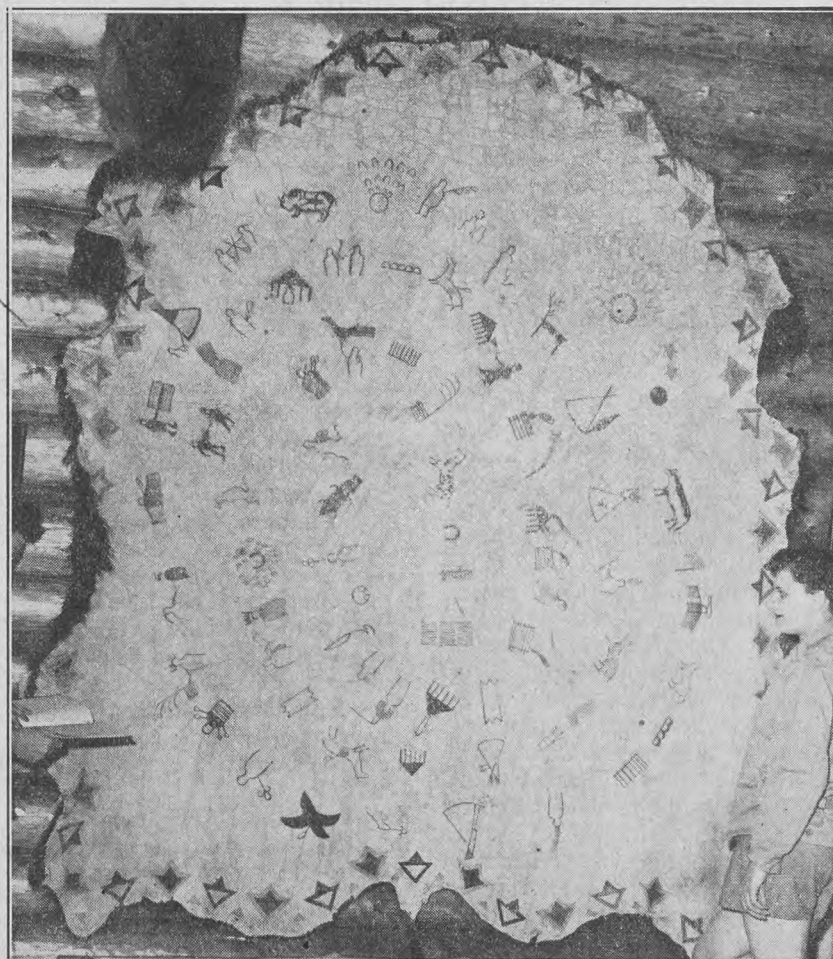
It wasn't any sin, but rather an achievement, to steal horses successfully. And the spotted horse in Fig. 4 was obviously stolen from the Crows, the only ones who had "curly-haired" horses. That would bring up the story of a master coup, when the Crows stole a large drove of horses—gossip claimed 800—from the Brules. Fig. 50 at the top of the hide shows horse tracks departing from a corral.

Nature was always close to these people of the plains and forests. And, of course, the meteoric shower of November, 1833, appeared time and again on these charts. Lone Dog never forgot that impressive shower of falling stars. The historian drew the crescent moon in black, surrounded by many blobs of red stars (Fig. 34). He used the same colors in 1869 (Fig. 70) to show an eclipse of the sun—a round black sun and big red stars.

In Fig. 58, Lone Dog told how the Dakotas killed a Crow Indian squaw, using four arrows. And to avenge that, two years later Big Crow, the Dakota chief, was killed by the squaw's relatives. The symbol is a big black bird with an arrow in it (Fig. 60, bottom, left). The last episode recorded by Lone Dog was a battle (Fig. 71, upper right) in which Uncpapas lost 14 men in a big battle with the Crows. You can see the fort surrounded, and bullets flying. But the Crows got the worst of it—they lost 29 out of 30 warriors.

Lone Dog's winter count ends there. Perhaps he died of old age. He may not have seen all the events he recorded, but learned them from older members of the tribe.

Dating by events is not peculiar to savages. We, too, reckon time as "since Confederation," or "before the Depression"... In fact, it's fun for some idle half-hour to make your own series of pictographs, a tally of your own past years.



[Richard Harrington photo]

This is Lone Dog's winter count covering 71 years, for each of which a symbolic drawing represents the dominant event of the year.

U.S. Farm Export Problem

CANADA in recent months has made strong representations to the United States government regarding trade restrictions, especially with regard to dairy products. Other countries also have protested the actions of the U.S. Congress. Presently, the whole foreign trade policy of the United States is under examination by a special commission. Meanwhile, the U.S. farmer is in an unenviable position in export markets despite very high price supports at home. The U.S. farmer's prices have declined sharply in the last two years, and this is directly associated with the fact that while U.S. foreign trade in industrial items is at least holding its own, agricultural exports have declined seriously. About one-fourth of U.S. total exports come from the farms. Last year 55 per cent of the rice crop, 25 per cent of the wheat crop, 21 per cent of the cotton crop, 19 per cent of the tobacco crop, and substantial quantities of other commodities, were exported. Foreign sales of farm products, produced by about five million U.S. farmers, have been amounting to from three to four billion dollars per year.

Nevertheless, over the past two years the drop in wheat exports has represented the production of about 3.2 million acres; the drop in cotton exports the equivalent of 2.3 million acres; and the drop in lard exports has meant the lard from about a million hogs.

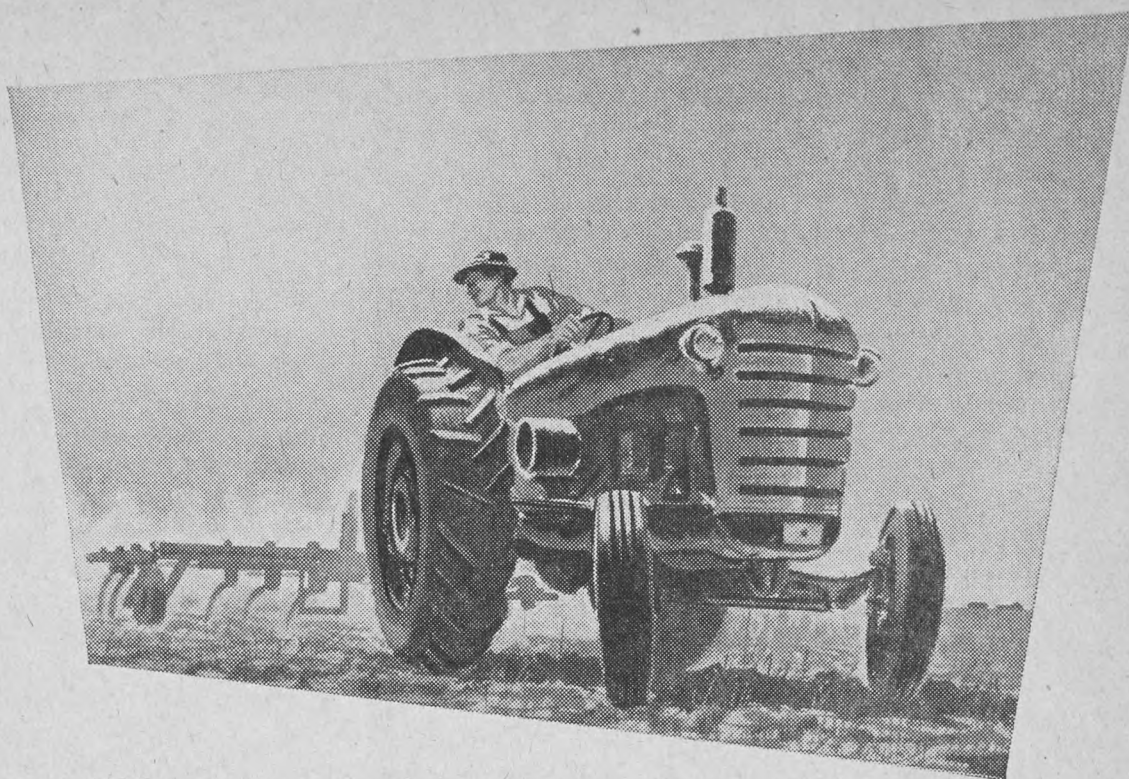
The assistant secretary of agriculture, R. E. Short, said recently:

"Farm prices in the United States are now 12 per cent lower than a year ago. On the other hand, the cost of things that farmers must buy remains practically as high as ever. Our agriculture is caught in a price-cost squeeze, and our declining farm exports are a significant part of the reason."

Taking 1935-39 as a base period equalling 100, the index number for all agricultural production in 1948 was 137, whereas the index number for agricultural exports in the same year was 188. By 1952, total agricultural production had increased to the point where the index number was 145, while agricultural exports had decreased to the point where the index number was 143, a gain of eight points in production and a drop of 45 points in exports.

Looking at the U.S. farmer's problem in another way, the decline in agricultural exports from 1951-52 to 1952-53 meant a drop of three million bales of cotton, 158 million bushels of wheat, 93 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco, and 400 million pounds of fats and oils. Concurrently with this decline in exports, stocks of these products on hand in the United States increased by 2.7 million bales of cotton, 303 million bushels of wheat, 121 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco, and 515 million pounds of fats and oils.

Before World War I western Europe took 80 per cent of all U.S. farm exports. Just before World War II it accounted for 60 per cent. In 1951-52 this had dropped to 50 per cent, and last year it was only 40 per cent.

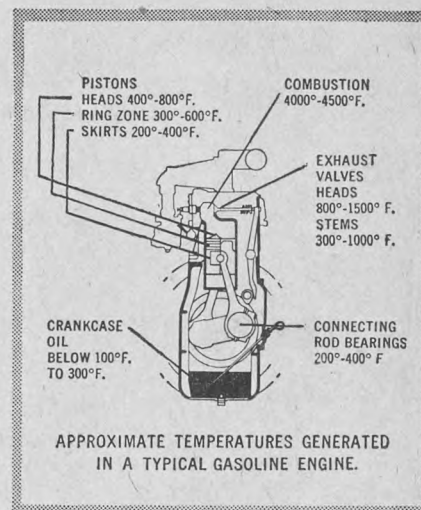


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U.S. Farm Policy Program

CANADIAN farmers have more than a neighborly interest in the farm policy of the United States government. The Eisenhower administration has been engaged for nearly a year, through the Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, in reviewing the past and present results of farm policy with a view to developing something better for the farmer and for the country. As of November 15 (the latest figures available as this is written) U.S. farmers had put more than 542 million bushels of 1953-crop grain under loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation. This compares with 386 million bushels from the 1952 crop. As a result, the government held crops on loan estimated to be worth \$1,070,814,000, as against \$482,456,000 in November of 1952. What the final figures may reveal will not be known until after January 31, up to which time farmers may still put wheat, oats, barley, rye, soybeans, flaxseed and grain sorghums under price support. Of wheat alone there were 407.6 million bushels under support from the 1953 crop, making a total government wheat inventory of 464.4 million bushels secured at a cost of \$1,193,330,000.

The CCC does not report final loss on commodities until they have been disposed of in one way or another. Its loss of \$46.7 million for the first three months of the present fiscal year, therefore, has nothing to do with the 872 million bushels of wheat which the CCC now has on its hands, including wheat in its inventory and that taken as security for loans to individual farmers. The total quantity has an inventory value of \$1.9 billion. It also has in its inventory another billion dollars worth of corn, butter, cheese, and cottonseed oil. In addition to these amounts, it has in inventory or on loan an additional \$600 million invested in other major crops and products.

Speaking not long ago to the 87th annual convention of the National Grange, Secretary Benson criticized what he called the "monstrosity of farm programs," evolved by patchwork methods over the years, and called for a new program to meet the needs of present-day agriculture. He listed several points on which he said there is general agreement now. These were (1) different programs for each of the different major commodities; (2) the need for new and more intensive efforts to find expanded markets; (3) the need for greater efficiency in agriculture; (4) a program which would provide for needed flexibility to avoid freezing farm products in uneconomic patterns; and (5) a policy which would permit the American farmer freedom of choice in order that he might produce more efficiently for himself and for the country.

THE new program of the administration has not yet been officially presented, but such evidence as may be gleaned from dispassionate sections of the American press, suggests that it will take the form of a transitional plan designed primarily to: (1) tide the Republican party over the 1954 Congressional elections; (2) test out the reaction of farmers to flexible price supports and other innovations,

such as reliance on the modernized parity formula; and (3) provide a transitional plan which will help farmers to begin helping themselves, and rely less on the Federal treasury.

Few domestic measures have caused so much discussion during recent months as the proposed farm program. It is at least reasonable that 5.3 million U.S. farmers can hold as many different individual opinions about farm price supports, as 623,000 Canadian farmers. Many U.S. farmers are suspicious of any attempt by Mr. Benson to revise a policy with which they have been familiar and which guarantees fixed supports at a high parity ratio. Notwithstanding the fact

that Secretary Benson has diligently sought opinions from all regional and national farm organizations, the individual farmer at election time will undoubtedly vote, for the most part, independently of any organization he may belong to.

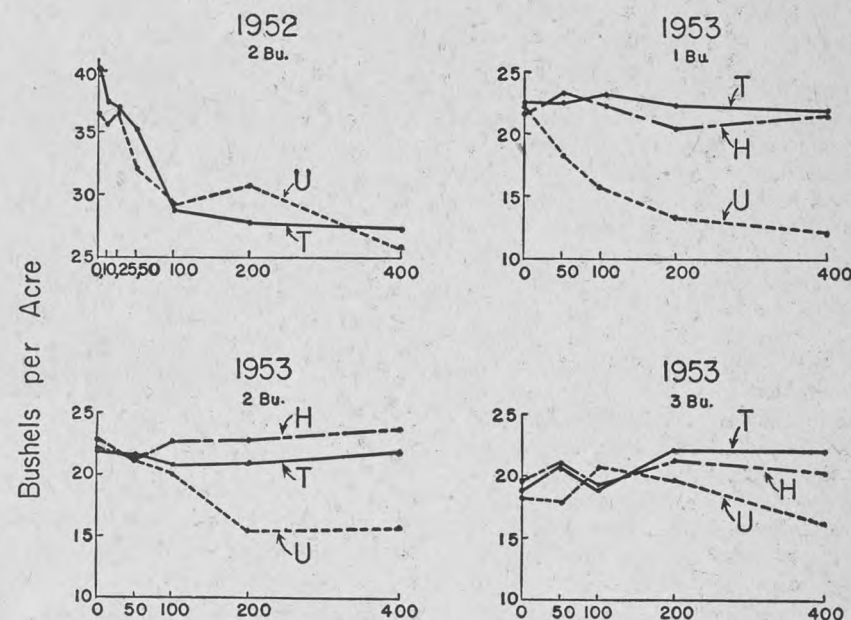
This almost certain circumstance is probably realized by members of the Congress better than by Mr. Benson, and accounts for the substantial amount of Congressional opposition to some of Mr. Benson's ideas, and for the feeling reflected in the U.S. press that the Congress and not Mr. Benson will determine the farm policy on which they will appeal to the rural electors this year.

Strategy for Weed Wars

Continued from page 7

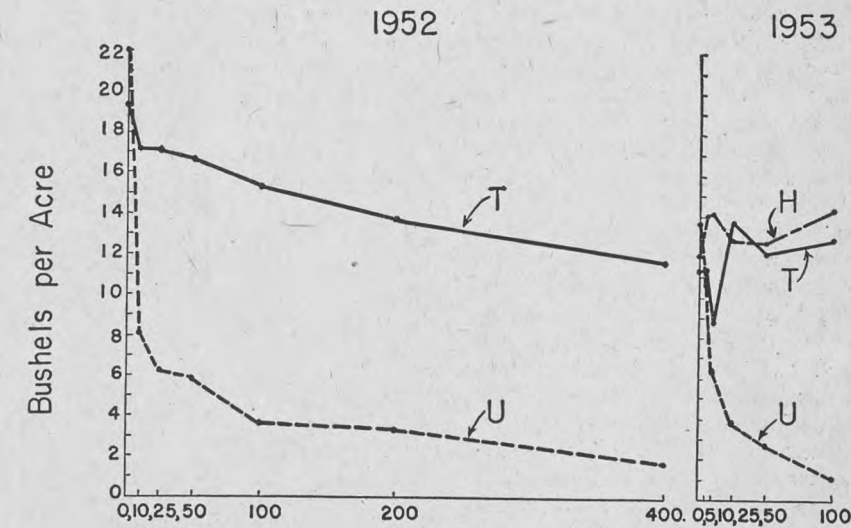
conditions, as well as the time of application, affect yields of flax or

wheat sprayed to control wild mustard. They have also satisfied themselves that treatments should be made early in the growing season, as it is at this time that basal branching of flax and tillering of wheat, so important to the final yield of the field, are determined.



Mustard Plants per Sq. Yd.

Weed competition in plots of wheat in a University of Manitoba test. In 1952, due to late spraying with 2,4-D, the treated (T) and untreated (U) plots yielded approximately the same. In 1953, treated and hand-weeded (H) plots out-yielded the untreated, though when the wheat was seeded at three bushels per acre the advantage was reduced. It was greatest at the one bushel seeding rate.



Mustard Plants per Sq. Yd.

Mustard plants competing with flax reduced yields sharply in the tests in both 1952 and 1953. Treating with 2,4-D increased the yields sharply, with best results being gained when spraying was done as early in the season as the flax would tolerate the chemical. The sharp dip in the 1953 test at the 5-weed level was due to mechanical injury of the plot and not weed competition.

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One Nova Scotia Mother says: "My baby of 26 months caught a nasty cold so I tried Baby's Own Tablets and she threw this cold off quicker than ever before. I certainly am for Baby's Own Tablets from now on." Equally good for restlessness and peevishness resulting from irregularity at teething time, for constipation, digestive upsets and other minor infant troubles. Get a package today at drugstores.



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The Country Boy and Girl

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

YOU carry the picture of a very famous ship in your pocket. Take a careful look at that dime you earned last week and you will see the proud schooner from Nova Scotia . . . the Bluenose. You may be sure that every boy and girl in Nova Scotia knows the story of the Bluenose and will proudly point out, that because of her very fine record, this ship was chosen in 1937 as a picture for the Canadian dime.

Each year, ships from Canadian ports along the Atlantic coast race against ships from American ports to determine the winner of the International Fisherman's Trophy. A group of fishermen from Nova Scotia made up their minds that they would build the fastest schooner ever to sail off Newfoundland. The rules of the contest stated that each ship was to be not just a racing ship but must earn its living by fishing, and that its crew must have served at least one season on the fishing grounds. So off to the fishing grounds went the Bluenose with Captain Angus Walters in charge, and a fine cargo of codfish they gathered.

Now the Bluenose raced and defeated eight other Nova Scotia ships to earn the right to enter the International race. You can imagine the excitement of that race! The shore was crowded with watchers and the water filled with all kinds of boats eager to follow the race. The Bluenose came through with flying colors 13½ minutes ahead of her American rival, Elsie of Gloucester. That was in 1920, again in 1921, then 1923 the Bluenose triumphed. In 1931 the Bluenose defeated the Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester and even beat her own previous record besides winning a record for bringing in the largest catch of fish ever brought into Lunenburg.



Ann Sankey

Tick Tock

by Mary Grannan

IF YOU ever go to the zoo, you may see Tick Tock. He lives there now. He's a giraffe. He got his strange name in a strange way. If Mr. Jones had not gone to Africa, where Tick Tock used to live, none of this would have happened. Mr. Jones went to Africa, to hunt for lions. He took an alarm clock with him. He had heard that the best time to hunt for lions was at sunrise. Mr. Jones was not used to getting up with the sun, and so he depended on his alarm clock to wake him.

He didn't take the clock with him, when he went in search of game. He left it on the window sill of his hut. One day, a monkey came swinging by, and stopped to look at this new and strange thing on the window sill. Mr. Monkey had never in all his born days seen such a contraption. He looked it over carefully, and decided that his wife Jessie Bell would be interested in seeing it. He carried it off with him. He had not gone far before he found it cumbersome.

"I'll leave it here in the top of the acacia tree," he said to himself, "and I'll bring Jessie Bell to see it."

Now it so happened that giraffes were very fond of acacia leaves. And our giraffe was no exception. That day when he came to lunch from the topmost leaves of the tree, he found the alarm clock.

"Well, upon my long spotted neck," he said, "the acacia tree has bloomed. I wonder if its blossoms taste as delicious as its leaves. I'll try this blossom and find out."

Mr. Giraffe swallowed the alarm clock. It went into his mouth very nicely, and it went half way down his neck very nicely but it stopped there, still going "tick tock, tick tock."

Mr. Giraffe gulped and gasped, coughed and swallowed, but he could

not move the clock another inch. He looked down at his neck, and saw a great bulge in it.

"Oh dear me," he half sobbed. "I must go find my mama. She'll know how to move the acacia blossom."

On his way to find his mother, he met a lion. Lions attack giraffes, and when our giraffe saw the big lion coming, he tried to hide. He managed to do that, but the "tick tocking" in his throat could be heard very plainly. The lion came forward to see what it was, and when he saw the "tick tocking" giraffe he squealed with fear and went roaring off to the jungle.

"Well, upon my spotted neck," laughed the giraffe. "This acacia blossom in my neck is a very useful thing indeed. It frightens lions."

He found his mother a few minutes later. She couldn't believe her eyes and ears when she saw her son. The other giraffes backed away in fear.

"Come with me, and I'll show you," said Tick Tock.

The curiosity of the other giraffes was greater than their fear. They followed Tick Tock to within a few yards of the lions' den. When the "King of the Jungle" heard that strange sound again, he went roaring away again, trembling in fear. The other giraffes cheered Tick Tock.

Very proud now, of his new talent, Tick Tock offered to frighten a rhinoceros. They all went to the river. Rhinoceroses can't see beyond their noses, but they have very sharp ears. When Mr. Rhino heard the tick tocking giraffe he gave a pig-like squeal and dived into the mud.

Mr. Jones was not too happy when he discovered that his alarm clock was gone. He saw the monkey's tracks on his window sill, and set out to find the culprit. But instead of meeting the monkey, he met Tick Tock. Mr. Jones stared at the now very

conceited giraffe with amazement.

He had an idea. "I'll capture this giraffe who has my alarm clock half way down his neck, and I'll sell him to a circus. The circus men can show him as the amazing giraffe with his heart in his neck."

It was not difficult to capture Tick Tock. He has so proud of himself, and held his head so high, he didn't even bother to look where he was going, and he walked right into the trap that Mr. Jones set for him. The next thing Tick Tock knew, he was on a ship, bound for America.

Tick Tock was sold to a circus manager, and he was billed as "Tick Tock, the only giraffe alive, with his heart in his neck."

People came from far and near, to see this wonder of the animal world. Tick Tock's rocking gait, kept the alarm clock going without winding. His nose pointed directly at the stars, he was so pleased with himself when the ring master called out, "Ladies and Gentlemen, we bring to you tonight that mighty, that magnificent, that magnetic marvel of the animal world, Tick Tock, the giraffe. He is the only giraffe in the world today, with a heart in his neck. Direct from the wilds of Africa, Ladies and Gentlemen, here he is!"

The people laughed and cheered, and talked about the strange sight

they had seen. Winter came with its snow and its cold. Tick Tock shivered. His homeland was hot, and he had never before known cold. He asked the elephant what was happening.

"Nothing unusual," said the elephant. "It's winter, that's all."

Tick Tock decided that he didn't like winter. For the first time in his life, Tick Tock had a cold in his head. His manager didn't notice this, as he took him into the circus ring that night. He made his usual announcement about the giraffe. When Tick Tock went forward to take his bow, he sneezed, "Kerchoo!" As he did, he felt something move in his throat. He sneezed again, and up came the alarm clock, and went spinning through the air to land fair in front of the audience.

One man got to his feet and called out, "It's a fake. That giraffe didn't have his heart in his neck. He had an alarm clock."

"Now what are we going to do?" said one man.

"We'll send him to a zoo," said his manager. He's no further use to us. We'll send him to a zoo."

Which they did. And he's been there ever since. If you should ever go to the zoo, and if you should have an old alarm clock to spare, take it along and give it to Tick Tock.

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 23 in series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



Howe's posing
Dec 1953

CLARENCE
TILLENIUS

A SMALL boy, like a Mexican jumping bean, is not always the best of models. The chief difficulty is to get him to stay in one place long enough to get the basic lines of the pose.

Boys will usually pose much better if you explain what you hope to express in the drawing.

In this respect, though, drawing him is extremely good practise. In order to get any kind of a drawing at all, you will be forced to put down only the vital lines. What every artist is always repeating applies here: Do not niggle. Put down lines of action with bold strokes. Decide in your mind what the

angles are of the shape you want to put down and *block in the head first*.

This last rule you may have heard before. It is repeated here because of its importance. Never forget that the head is the unit of measurement. You fit a body to the head, in a drawing—not the head to the body.

If you find that you have no success in drawing or sketching from life, the fault is probably that you have not done enough drawing of still life. You have to train your eye to correctly measure and estimate proportions of things that *cannot* move, before you tackle anything as supercharged with energy as a small boy.

THE Country GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME
Serving the farmers of Western Canada Since 1882

VOL. LXXIII WINNIPEG, JANUARY, 1954 No. 1

The Birth of a Year

IT has been the custom of cartoonists, since the first follower of the art began directing his inky shafts at society in general, to picture the New Year as a sweet-faced babe looking out on the world, in innocent wonderment; and the Old Year as an aged, careworn and disillusioned individual, hobbling wearily out of sight. Charles Dickens put something of the same idea into words, when he wrote: "The New Year, like an infant heir to the whole world, was waited for with welcomes, presents and rejoicings."

The New Year, it is true, is a time of rejoicing and its coming is signalized by the ringing of bells and midnight celebrations. Probably many of those who enjoy the occasion would be hard put to define its significance, other than as a celebration for celebration's sake. Perhaps instinctively, however, most people accept the New Year as a signal of hope, a happy milestone in the journey toward the future. Burns took a soberer view of the New Year when he wrote:

*"This day time winds th' exhausted chain,
To run the twelve months' length again."*

If there is an eternal calendar we are still in ignorance of it. We measure our days by the rising of the sun, and our years by the round of the seasons: of the future we are ignorant. It is, as a nineteenth century poet put it:

*"A path untrod; a house whose rooms
Lack yet the heart's divine perfumes . . .
This is the year that for you waits
Beyond tomorrow's mystic gates."*

It is perhaps as well that we cannot look into the future, because of one thing we may be certain—the New Year cannot be exactly the same for any two individuals, families, communities or nations. Such is the infinite variety of life, and such the immeasurable power which dictates the "inevitability of gradualness" in the process of evolution, that without faith in the future of mankind, we should be lost in the fog of our own incompetence.

We welcome and celebrate the coming of the New Year, because hope springs eternal. Yet, hope must combat confusion of thought, vague discontents, over-emphasis of our achievements in the field of discovery, and disruption caused by the world-wide dissemination of ideas which are repugnant to, and the antithesis of, our standards of morality and citizenship. To meet these obstacles, hope needs a companion, faith, so that together, they may lead us toward a fulfillment of humanity's strange dream, the brotherhood of man.

*"Like a child, sent with a fluttering light
To feel his way along a gusty night,
Man walks the world; Again and yet again
The lamp shall be, by gifts of passion, slain,
But shall not He who sent him from the door
Relight the lamp once more, and yet once more?"* V

The Economic Outlook

DURING the last quarter of 1953, some signs have appeared which have tended to develop caution on the part of industry, trade, finance and agriculture. The sellers' market which has existed since the close of World War II is now changing over to a buyer's market. This means that whereas, up to now, most businesses have been able to sell with little effort almost everything they could produce, they are now able to maintain sales at a high point, only by more intensive sales efforts. Railroads have already experienced a drop in the movement of goods. In some instances lay-offs have occurred in transportation and industry. Strikes have

become less productive for labor. The foreign trade of the United States, in manufactured and commercial products generally, is more nearly in balance than it has been at any time since the close of the war. The lumber industry, and the base metals industry, processing such metals as lead and zinc, have experienced a serious falling off in demand. In Western Europe the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, most of which are still seriously beset by economic troubles, have been forced to reconsider their hopeful estimates of military expenditures, and still further economies are in sight.

When any period of general readjustment of prices is imminent, agriculture normally receives the first signals. Farm prices have tended to lower for some time past. Nowhere can we detect any authoritative feeling, however, that a recession, if it does definitely develop, will be unduly prolonged. An eminent British economist, Colin Clark, has predicted a definite recession by mid-1954, unless in the meantime, the United States, as the world's wealthiest and most industrial nation, adopts fiscal and monetary policies which only it can apply effectively. There have been suggestions also, that once a recession becomes clearly marked, it may not completely disappear for a year and a half, or perhaps two years.

Meanwhile, governments, in the nature of things, must assume the lion's share of responsibility for an orderly and stabilized retreat from high prices. This is not to say that industries and individuals will cease to have responsibility for what they themselves may do. It means that only governments may speak authoritatively to, and for, a people. Only governments may pass laws, make changes in fiscal policy, plug the softer spots in the economy, and above all, provide that element of confidence in the nation, for lack of which, recessions in the past have developed into depressions. V

Time for Reflection

IT was Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, for a long time president of Columbia University, who once wrote that the chief characteristic which distinguishes man from the beasts is the power of reflection. During the next few months the members of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life will, we suspect, have more or less continuous use for that attribute.

The Commission concluded its public hearings in October, following a year of intense stirring up of public opinion, with a view to the securing of briefs and opinions from a wide range of local and provincial organizations. Briefs from a large number of community organizations were received during the summer months, while the October hearings involved submissions by some 80 organizations of a provincial character. Following this came a period during which the tag ends of necessary information and research material provided by its own staff are to be brought together in readiness for the final period of reflection and recommendation by the Commission. It is planned, we understand, to have the finished report ready by about July 1, 1954.

A consideration of all the complex problems inherent in the social and economic life of a predominantly rural people will confront the Commission, as it approaches its final and most difficult task. Not only its terms of reference, but its experiences in the interim, have been unique in Canadian agricultural history. It may not be far wide of the mark to suggest that many of the submissions received have been of less real help than was anticipated. Organizations tend to become preoccupied with their own affairs, and like the majority of individuals, sometimes develop limited vision with respect to matters which they do not regard as of immediate concern to them.

In the long run, the Commissioners will have to draw heavily on their own resources of mind and experience, in addition to those of their assistants, while at the same time taking note of, and weighing carefully, the estimated values of divergent views. After all, to do so constitutes their major responsibility. The task will not be made any easier, however, by the necessity for weighing what is

desirable and ideal, against what is practicable and serviceable. Fortunately, perhaps, the Commissioners need only draw a blueprint of the course which rural life in Saskatchewan should be expected to take in the coming years. They are not required to enact, or to build according to plan. This may well be left to governments, who can, if necessary, compromise with circumstance. V

Why Farm Policy?

IT is understandable that in our highly urbanized society, a majority of Canadian citizens may not understand very clearly why government intervention in the affairs of agriculture and the expenditure of public funds on its behalf is desirable. The time was, not so long ago, when such government interest could be satisfied with much less legislation, and with a much smaller expenditure. The number of people, however, whose lives have not been affected by the war and its consequences is relatively small. This is true of agriculture, but it is true, also, in ways that cannot be said to apply to any other group of citizens.

Farming is necessarily a highly competitive industry, consisting of some 625,000 individual units, none of which is large enough to command, and pay for, the essential services available to a medium-sized industrial concern. Farming is also a hazardous occupation, not only from the standpoint of physical danger resulting from the operation of modern machinery, but more particularly because of the hazards associated with weather, plus an imposing array of predators and pests which attack both domesticated plants and animals.

Only in extremely rare instances may farm enterprises be enlarged to a point where they can compare, even under the most skilful management, with urban industries and businesses of substantial size. Mechanization during recent years has come to the aid of the Canadian farmer to the point where labor requirements have been substantially lessened. The change, however, has brought with it an equal alteration in farm financing. Adequate working capital has, for the first time, become a vital necessity, and for the same reason, prices received for farm products have taken on added significance in farm family welfare.

There are other factors which affect agriculture as they affect no other industry. One of these is the effect on the individual farm family of the trend toward larger farms—a direct result of mechanization—, with respect to increased costs of education, roads, rural electrification and health services, to say nothing of social life and recreation. Another is the small likelihood that farmers can ever secure, through market prices, net incomes which will be sufficient to compensate for the circumstances already enumerated, and be comparable with the net incomes obtainable from urban private enterprise involving the use of equivalent management, labor and capital. The free market has not provided equivalent incomes to the American farmer, notwithstanding a domestic market more than ten times as large as Canada can provide, and notwithstanding an exportable surplus of only 10 to 15 per cent of total output. How, then, can the free market in Canada, with only 15 million people, guarantee equivalent prosperity for the Canadian farmer, who historically has exported from 25 to 40 per cent of his total production.

There are other and recently prominent elements in the agricultural situation. These include assessment of the farmer's responsibility for the production of an abundance of food for the nation, and for the conservation of our soil and water resources. They also include responsibility for the production of surplus food for the hungry and less-favored nations of the world.

It is unfortunate for us, as individuals, that circumstances frequently outweigh our preferences. What is called farm policy has developed in almost every country of the western world in the last 20 years. During this period, the politics, the economics, and the social concepts of governments have necessarily changed, because of the events through which we have lived. The development of farm policy is one of the inevitable consequences of these events. V